The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 4. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY NOV. 30, 1892. NO. 35

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PLAIN AND FANCY SEWING OF ALL KINDS.
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All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention. Collections made and immediate returns given. Legal writing promptly executed.
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Call at office, or send for circulars.

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—CARPET WEAVER.—
A dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.
Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

New Stage Route.
—BETWEEN—
Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 8.00 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.
Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

Stage Route
—BETWEEN—
Cassville & Mill Creek.

The undersigned has just placed on the old stage route between Mill Creek and Cassvile a new hack, and is prepared to give patrons first class accommodations. Leave Cassville every morning at 7.30 o'clock arriving at Mill Creek in time for Way Passenger; returning leave Mill Creek at 2.30 p. m. Patronage solicited.
J. H. RINDLAUB.

We Preach—You Practice. In other words, we will teach you FREE, and start you in business, at which you can rapidly gather in the dollars. We can and will, if you please, teach you quickly how to earn from $5 to $10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages. In any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your time, or spare moments only, to the work. What we offer is new and it has been proved over and over again, that great pay is sure for every worker. Easy to learn. No special ability required. Reasonable industry only necessary for sure, large success. We start you, furnishing everything. This is one of the great strides forward in useful, inventive progress, that enriches all workers. It is probably the greatest opportunity laboring people have ever known. Now is the time. Delay means loss. Full particulars free. Better write at once. Address, GEORGE STINSON & Co., Box 488, Portland, Maine.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the
Best in the World.
See descriptive advertisement which will appear in this paper.
Take no Substitute, but insist on having W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES, with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by
JOHN G. GILLAM.

LITTLE THINGS.

A goodby kiss is a little thing.
With your hands on the door to go,
But it takes the venom out of the sting
Of a thoughtless word or a cruel fling
That you made an hour ago.

A kiss of greeting is sweet and rare
After the toil of the day.
And it smooths the furrows ploughed by care,
The lines on the forehead you once called fair,
In the years that have flown away.

'Tis a little thing to say, "You are kind.
I love you, my dear," each night,
But it sends a thrill through the heart, I find;
For love is tender as love is blind,
As we climb life's rugged height.

We starve each other for love's caress,
We take but we do not give;
It seems so easy some soul to bless,
But we dole the love grudgingly,
Till 'tis bitter and hard to live.

—*Jenness Miller Monthly.*

The Prosperity or Decay of America.

Some would-be philosophers are fond of assuring us that our decline and fall must come, because they came to Rome and Greece. The future artist must stand on a broken arch of London Bridge and sketch the ruins of St. Paul's. Thence he may remove his easel to New York's remains, as viewed from dismantled piers of Brooklyn Bridge.

We candidly confess that the necessity for this catastrophe has never impressed us, and if art must needs wait until London or New York relics are its themes, it may be a forgotten capacity.

No shadow of grief can cloud the life of this nation as long as it is true to its mission. We have seen one period pass without diminishing our welfare. The pioneer movement, which gave us our territory, homes and government, developed, in so doing, the sturdiest manhood and the best administrative genius. Our fathers have subdued nature and left us to complete the triumph in every invention and discovery of science.

And now we have come to the second stage of existence, known as that of accumulation. Wealth and increased value of every kind has made the United States the center of gravity for the earth's population, and new possibilities are arising on every hand.

What has been the usual course of other nations at this point? Luxury, ease, disintegration and defeat, promptly answers the critic quoted above. And so it has. We admit that. But need history repeat itself at such a critical juncture? Decidedly not. Because certain dynasties committed political suicide. must we go and do likewise to justify these melancholy visionaries and their prognostications? Rather is it true that the great drama of the past has been enacted for our warning and the whirlpools which destroyed others are marked in its chart that we may avoid them.

The Anglo-Saxon race, wherever found, is not showing many signs of decrepitude as yet, whether here, with three hundred years of life upon it, or in England, with two thousand. Wealth is being consecrated to helpful philanthropy, to the building of charitable institutions, to the maintenance of all those appliances which solidify civilization. True, we stand today upon the dividing line; but, if we mistake not, the banner of our progress turns toward a nobler manhood and not a baser selfishness and lust. Look widely and with enlightened vision, and the horoscope of our destiny bids us hope and never fear.

We have entered into a promised land of intellectual activity and elevated moral sentiment hitherto unknown. The 353,797 trained and qualified teachers of our common schools, initiating twelve millions of pupils into the richest treasurers of knowledge, are dealing with a juvenile population which numbers almost as many souls as did the entire English race a century ago. These are supported by 890 higher institutions, with 138,902 students.

Stamp these minds with scholarship and science, these hearts with breadth of sympathy, the splendor of heroism and fervent patriotism, and need we fear for the future of America? We say: No! For the enlightenment which has gone forth can never be obscured, nor can the ages backward roll. The hand of the Deity guards and guides those who have said: "In God we trust."—*N. Y. Ledger.*

Blaine's Good Memory.

"Talking of Blaine," remarked an old newspaper man of long experience in Washington, "he has a phenomenal memory for names and faces. I don't believe that Henry Clay was his equal in this priceless political gift. You've heard many instances, no doubt, but I got one of the most surprising from the late Senator Beck, of Kentucky. One day Beck received cards from several old Kentucky friends who lived at Georgetown in that state. He promptly left his seat in the senate to escort them in from the lobby to the floor of the chamber, where they sat on a sofa and had a chat. Finally one of the visitors inquired after Blaine. 'I haven't seen him,' said he, 'since 1850, when he taught school for a while in our town, but I knew him pretty well then and would like to meet him again.'

"All right," said Beck, in his hearty way. "I'll bring him up, and I'll bet a copper he'll know you."

"The bet was readily taken and Beck went after Blaine, then writing at his desk in the senate. He had proceeded only so far as to say that he wanted to introduce him to some friends from Kentucky, when Blaine, after a second's scrutiny of the gentlemen, called them both by name, located them both at Georgetown and referred to incidents of his school-teaching times which they had both forgotten long ago. They were simply paralyzed at his powers of recollection and told him so. Mr. Blaine smiled and said it was a gift that simply came natural to him. "I told you so," said Senator Beck. "If Jim Blaine had ever seen the animals come out of the ark he'd remember them again on sight."

"An old fellow from Massillon, O., said he and Blaine had been college mates at Washington, Pa., 1847. They had never met since graduation until Blaine went to Ohio in 1882 to make a speech, and his old chum got a seat in the crowd near the platform. Forgetting the properties of the occosion, when 'Jim' came on the scene he reached over and tapped him with his friendly cane. Blaine leaped for joy, so the story went, at the instantaneous recoguition of his old friend, and jumped down from his platform dignity for an old-fashioned shake."

Eugene Field's Drerm.

Eugene Field's peculiarities are familiar to all those who know the clever poet, and no one is more conscious of them than is the author of "The Little Boy Blue" himself. To be the wife of a man fraught with so many eccentricities is a position requiring vast patience. Eugene Field realizes this, and he knows what his wife has to endure. He illustrates this by a dream which he claims to have had, and to the narration of which here I am indebted to the poet's relative, John Ballantyne.

"I thought," said Field when he tells about the dream, "that I had died and gone to heaven. I had some difficulty in getting past St. Peter, who examined my record closely, and regarded me with a doubt and suspicion, but finally permitted me to enter the pearly gates. As I walked up the street of the heavenly city I saw a venerable old man, with long gray hair and flowing beard. His benignant face encouraged me to address him. 'I have just arrived and am entirely unacquainted,' I said, May I ask your name?'

"'Oh, yes,' he replied, 'I'm Job.'

"'Indeed,' I exclaimed, 'are you that Job whom we are taught to revere as the most patient man in the world?'

"'Yes,' he said with a shadow of hesitation, 'yes, I did have quite a reputation for patience once but I hear that there is a woman now on earth, in Chicago, who has suffered more than I ever did, and has endured it with greater resignation.'

"'Why,' said I, 'that is curious. I am just from earth, and from Chicago, and I do not remember to have heard of her case. What is her name?'

"'Mrs. Eugene Field,' was the reply.

"And just then I awoke."—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

The Most Useful Mineral.

If one were to ask his friends what mineral we are most familiar with, and most commonly used for food, the answer would probably be most varied and amusing. Salt would, I fancy, first suggest itself to many, and to those whose training in physiology and hygiene has not been neglected, no doubt the claims of lime and iron and carbon, which, in one form or another, we use with food to build up bones and brawn, would be amply urged. But, after all, it is water, for water is a mineral—a fused mineral. You will find it described as such, along with quartz and topaz and the diamond, in Dana's "Mineralogy," or in other treatises on stones.

We usually think of minerals as solid things, such as metals and rocks and jewels and various chemical salts. But when we consider the matter a little, we see that all these things, if melted by strong heat, are minerals still; only they are now in a fluid instead of a solid state. The difference between these minerals and water is that water gets fluid at a lower temperature that they do, and, like quicksilver, stays melted at ordinary living heat. But in those old ice ages, which, one after another, have swept now over the northern hemisphere, bringing ruin and desolation, the natural and common condition of water was that of a solid—ice—as it largely is to-day out of doors in water, when not kept fused by the stored up heat of the soil and rocks, or melted by the sun.—*Mineralogists Monthly.*

Men Who Injure a Town.

The following are a few of the class that stand in the way of the advancement of the town, and are a detriment to any community: First, those who go out of town to do their trading. Second, those who oppose improvements. Third, those who prefer a quiet town to one of all push and business. Fourth, those who run a town. Fifth, those who think business can be done slyly, without advertising. Sixth, those who distrust public spirited men. Seventh, those who oppose every movement which does not originate with themselves. Eight, those who put on a long face when a stranger talks of locating in town. Ninth, those who oppose every public enterprise which does not appear of personal benefit to them. Tenth, those who seek to injure the credit of individuals.

Trout Pumped Up.

C. D. Brooke, who lives a half a mile or so east of Oak park, has a fine trout stream running through his land. A couple of days ago his pump threw out a trout several inches long, and Mr. Brooke thinks he could have lots of fun bobbing for trout if he had an open well reaching down to the trout stream that flows beneath that locality.

There can be no doubt that a subterranean river of considerable volume runs through that gravel section, for a few years ago W. L. Willis, who lived in the same neighborhood that Mr. Brooke does, pumped up a number of mountain trout. This stream seems to run down toward the Cosumnes, as trout of good size have been taken from pumps at Sheldon, many miles south of here.

This stream probably comes from Lake Tahoe, that being the nearest mountain lake of sufficient capacity to keep up the supply that is known to exist beneath the surface in this vicinity. Scientists have long been of the belief that there is a subterranean outlet to Lake Tahoe, and as none other has been discovered it is reasonable to suppose that this may be it. That it is not a mere pond, without source or exit, is evident from the fact that the trout that have been pumped up were without the peculiarities that distinguish fishes taken from underground reservoirs or the waters of deep caverns, and evidently had not long been on the journey to this point.—Sacramento Record-Union.

Running Expenses.

Gentleman—About what are your running expenses?

Newsboy—'Bout a dollar a month.

"Is that all?"

"Yessir. You see, I buy 'em second hand."

"Buy what?"

"Shoes, in course."—Good News.

Righteous Indignation.

Mike—It's like owld time to see you again, Pat. Why did you niver wroite me a letther since last we mit?

Pat—Oi didn't know your address, Moike.

Mike—Thin why, in the name o' sinse, did ye not write fur it?—Harper's Bazar.

An Interesting Family.

The "Coincident Glocks" live at Carondelet. Daniel, the head of the family, his wife and each of their three children were born on the same day of the month. The wedding anniversary of the old folks falls on the same interesting date.—St. Louis Republic.

Another for Georgia.

A farmer was standing at the foot of an enormous cornstalk. "How big is your corn?" asked a stranger. "I don't know," answered the farmer; "I sent one of my boys up to see a little while ago, and I'm worried to death about him." "How so? Can't he get back?" "No; that's the trouble. The cornstalk's growing up faster than he can climb down."—La Grange (Ga.) Graphic.

A Natural Result.

Mamma—What makes you so bad today?

Little Dot—I guess it's 'cause I was good yestiday.—Good News.

AMERICA'S PLAN SUBMITTED.

Her Delegates Offer a Solution of the Silver Problem.

Coldly Received by the Brussels Monetary Conference.

At the meeting of the International Monetary Conference at Brussels, Belgium, Senator William B. Allison and Senator John P. Jones set forth the American proposals, and reviewed the monetary situation in the United States and other countries represented in the conference. The proposals follow:

"It is generally admitted that the very large depreciation of silver, as compared with gold, in the last twenty years, and the frequent and violent fluctuations of silver incidental thereto, have been injurious to the commercial and other economic interests of all civilized countries, and have caused and are causing serious evils and inconveniences to trade, the full extent of which cannot yet be measured. It is the opinion of the people of the United States, with singular unanimity, that the re-establishment of some fixity of value between gold and silver, and the full use of silver as a coin metal upon a ratio to gold, to be fixed by agreement between the great commercial Nations of the world, would very greatly promote the prosperity of all classes of the people. They are not unaware, however, of the fact that public opinion in some other countries, whose cooperation in a successful movement for such an agreement is most desirable, may not fully accord with the views entertained in the United States as to the practicability of such an agreement. They believe, however, that the sentiment for the larger use of silver as a money metal has been steadily growing throughout the world, and that the present time is propitious for holding an international conference to consider the subject.

"The Government of the United States, while frankly disclosing its own views as to the remedy to be applied, has not wished to impose any conditions that would embarrass any Government that might be willing to confer upon the most advantageous relation of silver to the coinage of the world. For these reasons the Government of the United States proposed a convention of the Powers for the purpose of confering upon what measures, if any, can be taken to increase the use of silver as money. In conformity with the purpose of this conference, the delegates of the United States offer the following resolution:

"Resolved, That, in the opinion of this conference, it is desirable that some measures should be found for increasing the use of silver in the currency system of the Nations.

"In presenting, as requested, a further programme to be laid before the conference, the delegates of the United States consider it due to other Nations represented that opportunity be afforded to them to consider plans for the enlarged use of silver as money other than the one favored by the United States. It is our desire and expectation that the Powers here represented, or their delegates, will submit proposals to this end, and we desire these to have precedence in the discussions. In addition to any plans of the kind which may be presented, we submit for discussion the following, which have been suggested by recognized authorities. At the same time we submit the general plan of bimetallism which is favored by the United States:

"Firstly, the plan of Mr. Moritz Levy, proposed to the Monetary Conference of 1881.

"Secondly, the plan of the late Adolph Soetbeer (see Vienna Neue Freie Presse, September 30, 1892; Hamburgische Boercenhalle, August 23, 1892; Pioneer Mail, Allahabad, October 18, 1892).

"Lastly, we present the plan proposed by ourselves as delegates of the United States: The re-establishment and maintenance of a fixed parity between gold and silver, and the continued use of both as coined money of full debt-paying power, would be productive of important benefit to the world. These ends will be accomplished by the removal of the legal restrictions now existing and the coinage of silver into full legal-tender money, restoring by international agreement the parity of value between the metals which existed prior to 1871 at such a ratio as the conference may decide upon. The essentials of such an international arrangement should be: The unrestricted coinage of both gold and silver into money of full debt-paying power; fixing a ratio in the coinage between the metals, and the establishment of a uniform charge, if any, to the public for minting gold and silver coins."

The proposals were coldly received.

WORLD'S FAIR COIN.

The Work of Striking Them Off Begun at the Mint.

In the coining room of the United States Mint, Coiner W. S. Steele a few mornings ago struck off, by hand, the first of the new Columbian half dollars, the World's Fair souvenirs. About two hours later the dies had been placed in position, and in the machine three hundred and ninety-nine milled pieces of silver were put in the receptacle, and at the end of five minutes they had all been coined.

As soon as the first coin was struck off Superintendent Bosbychall wrapped it in tissue paper, and, enclosing it in a small blue envelope, marked it "First Columbian half-dollar." Then waited patiently until the 400th had passed between the dies and that one, too, was laid away with an appropriate marking. Only one visitor besides the heads of the departments of the Mint and a few newspaper men saw the machine at work. He was Joseph W. Ellsworth, Director of the World's Fair and Chairman of the Committee on Liberal Arts.

This is an accurate description of the new piece: On the obverse side, around the ring of the coin, just inside the reading, are the words "United States of America, Columbian Half Dollar," with the head of Columbus in the centre. On the reverse side, around the rim, are these words: "World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago." Just above the centre is a representation of Columbus's caravel, Pinta, and another design showing the eastern and western hemispheres. To the left of the western hemisphere are the figures 14, to the right of the eastern one the figures 92, and underneath is the date 1892. Director Ellsworth says that the World's Fair Commission is waiting anxiously for these coins to be distributed. "We have had so many applications from banks and individuals for them," he said, "that I think we could dispose of more than we will have. The whole number will be sent to Chicago and distributed from that city."

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE official count of the State vote cast in Rhode Island in the recent Presidential election is completed, and shows the following result: Bidwell, 1651; Cleveland, 24,335; Harrison, 27,069; Weaver, 227. Plurality for Harrison, 2734.

THE receipts from customs at the Port of New York during the first twenty days of November were $6,444,379, an increase of nearly $1,000,000 compared with the receipts during the corresponding period of last year.

THROUGHOUT the Eastern and Middle States Thanksgiving Day was celebrated by special services in many of the churches and by feasting in the city prisons and asylums and various charitable institutions.

GREAT destitution prevails among the locked-out men at Homestead, Penn.

PRESIDENT-ELECT CLEVELAND arrived at Broadwater Island, near Exmore, Va., for a few days' recreation and rest, spent in hunting and fishing.

YALE won the great football match at Manhattan Field, New York City, in the presence of about 60,000 spectators. By beating Princeton 12 to 0 she closes the season with an unbroken record of victories and not one point scored against her.

GEORGE H. PELL, the note broker who was in the scheme to wreck the Sixth National Bank, New York City, over two years ago, and was convicted of grand larceny for the part he took in the affair, and was sentenced by Recorder Smyth to over seven years' imprisonment in Sing Sing Prison, has been pardoned by Governor Flower.

THE total vote of Connecticut for President was 164,825, and Cleveland's plurality over Harrison is 5570. The total vote for Governor is 164,479. Luzen B. Morris, the Democratic candidate for Governor, has a majority of 895, and a plurality over General Merwin, the Republican candidate of 6024.

EVACUATION DAY was celebrated in New York City by the Old Guard's annual march and salute and by banquets of the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT'S cottage, "The Breakers," Ochre Point, Newport, R. I., was burned with all its furnishings and decorations. The loss is estimated at $300,000.

THE recount in Massachusetts shows Governor William E. Russell is elected with a plurality of 2696.

South and West.

FOUR people were killed and three injured by a wreck on the Union Pacific at Alda, Neb.

BIG floods have prevailed in Washington, many of the western valleys became lakes, railroad traffic was for a time suspended; some lives were lost and great damage was inflicted on the agricultural interests.

ALLEN HARRISON, aged twenty-five years, was hanged at Huntington, W. Va., for the murder of his sweetheart, Bettie Adams, on April 2 last.

EX-LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR C. C. ANTOINE, the colored President of the Louisiana State Senate under Kellogg, has been convicted in the Criminal Court of New Orleans of embezzling $500.

F. W. BONNER & SONS, bankers of Rush, Texas, made a deed of trust to secure their creditors. The assets are put at $150,000 and the liabilities at about $87,000.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY, SR., father of Governor McKinley, of Ohio, died at Canton after a two weeks' illness, caused by heart trouble. He was eighty-five years old. His wife survives him. The Governor and all members of the family were present when the end came.

THE official vote of Illinois follows: For President, Cleveland, 426,574; Harrison, 397,401; Bidwell, 24,590; Weaver, 21,685. Governor, Altgeld, (Dem.) 425,233; Fifer, Rep.) 402,853.

THE total vote polled in Missouri on November 8 was 540,844, of which Cleveland received 268,039, Harrison 226,824, Weaver 41,183, and Bidwell 4293. A study of the figures shows that the third party vote comes almost entirely from the Republicans.

THE Secretary of State has completed the footings of the vote in Ohio on Presidential electors. Danford, the leading Republican elector, leads Seward, the leading Democratic electoral candidate, by 1072 votes, which is Harrison's plurality in that State. Seward is the only Democratic elector elected. He leads the second highest Republican elector by 1399 votes.

THE official vote of Indiana has just been ascertained. Cleveland's plurality is 7085. Mathews, for Governor, has 109 votes less than Cleveland. The total Populist vote is 21,926; Prohibition, 12,760.

SIX men from a Government scow at Lewiston, Washington, were in a boat endeavoring to set off a blast, when the boat capsized. Four of the men were drowned.

THE floods in the Northwest have caused great suffering among miners and railroad men.

THE overland westbound train on the Northern Pacific Railroad was held up near Hot Springs, Washington, by three masked men, who robbed all the male passengers in the Pullman sleeper Wadena, six in all. The amount taken was about $1200.

Washington.

R. P. PORTER, Superintendent of the Census, has made a statement showing the progress and present condition of the publications of the work of the Census Bureau. The entire report will comprise twenty volumes, and it will be a purely statistical work. Already, nearly as many pages of statistical matter have been printed as were comprised in the Tenth Census.

THE Presidential family spent Thanksgiving quietly. The President, accompanied by Mrs. McKee and Mr. and Mrs. Russell Harrison, attended the morning services at the Church of the Covenant. The family walked to and from the church, returning immediately to the White House, where they spent the day by themselves, declining to see all callers.

SECRETARY TRACY has approved the findings and sentence of the court-martial in the case of Assistant Engineer Danforth, sentenced to loss of rank and pay for one year.

CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY HEPBURN, in his annual report just submitted, recommends that the tax on National bank circulation be repealed. The banks have already paid into the Treasury $72,670,412.30 in taxes upon circulation.

THE Secretary of War has granted permission to the Tablet Committee of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution upon the application of General Butterfield, its Chairman, to place memorial tablets upon the old forts at West Point.

Foreign.

NEWS has been received of a colliery accident at the Stadiosky Colleries, in the Oral Mountains, of Russia. The methods of mining are primitive, and precautions in Western mines are unknown. The gas in one of the mines exploded recently and forty miners were killed and many injured.

EMPEROR WILLIAM opened the German Reichstag in person and insisted strongly upon the necessity for the Army bill. The Emperor's speech was received with disapproval by the entire German liberal press.

SEVEN deaths from cholera are reported at Kuhn in West Prussia.

THE Norwegian steamship Normandie struck a sunked rock near the Pescaderes Islands, off China, and went to pieces a few hours later. Out of a crew of twenty-four, the second engineer and one seaman were the only persons rescued.

A BRILLIANT Thanksgiving reception was given in Berlin by William Walter Phelps, the American Minister to Germany. Almost every member of the American colony was present, as were also a large number of distinguished Germans.

A BAND of 250 dervishes, presumably a part of the forces of Osman Digna, attacked Fort Tamrin, near Tokar. The Egyptian troops garrisoning the fort repulsed the dervishes. Seventeen of the latter were killed and many were wounded.

SIR JOHN C. ABBOTT resigned as Premier of Canada, and Sir John Thompson was sworn in as his successor.

THE LABOR WORLD.

THE labor question is quiet.

THE Baldwin Locomotive Works at Philadelphia have now 4500 men at work.

THE Japanese laborers have now an aid association in Lucerne valley, California.

ONE of the biggest gun foundries in the world is to be established at Buffalo, N. Y.

FALL RIVER (Mass.) barbers have decided to close at 7 p. m. Mondays and all day holidays.

THERE has been no resumption of work along the Monongahela Valley, in Pennsylvania, at the three and a half cent rate.

THOUSANDS of building trades workmen are out of employment in Vienna, Austria, where building has almost come to a standstill.

AT the Ohio Iron Company's mills at Zanesville work was resumed after sixteen months' idleness. The company pays the Amalgamated scale.

ALL managers and foremen of factories in the Vistula district of Russia found unable to speak the language will be expelled from the country on January 1.

STREET CAR CONDUCTORS receive only 62½ cents for a day's wages in Berlin, Germany. The day is eighteen hours long, with a half holiday once in two weeks.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR have sent to the President a vigorous protest against the lax enforcement of the laws prohibiting the importation of foreign laborers under contract.

OWING to the general black-listing of its members the Queensland Shearers' Union has permitted them to sign iron-clad agreements not to belong to any labor organization.

SHIP BUILDING and the cotton and iron trades are dull in England. Workmen are being discharged by the thousands, and wages reduced. This will probably stimulate emigration.

COLORED men were imported from Birmingham, Ala., to take the places of members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, on strike at the Ohio Iron Company, Zanesville, Ohio.

ALL the London building trades, including carpenters, masons, bricklayers, plasterers, painters and builders' laborers, have won a substantial trades' union victory in getting a forty-eight hour week with no reduction in wages.

A STRIKE among agricultural laborers, for higher wages at harvest time, occurred recently in Essex County, England. The farmers refused, thereafter, to recognize either the union laborers or the organization to which they belonged.

THE National Federation of Trades Unions in Spain is at present composed of ninety-seven local branches, with about 8000 members. They will be represented at an international labor congress for the first time next year in Switzerland.

THE late Thomas Nelson, the publisher of Edinburgh, Scotland, left $300,000 in legacies for the erection and equipment of five workingmen's clubs and reading rooms, which will be erected gradually, and will be so fitted as to attract workingmen.

HEALTH OF THE NAVY.

Surgeon-General Browne Reports on the Sickness and Death Rate.

Surgeon-General Browne, of the Navy, in his annual report for the year ended June 30, 1892, says that during the year 12,151 patients were treated, a decrease of 693 compared with the previous year. Of this number 7934 were on vessels afloat, 1733 in hospital, and 2484 at navy yards and stations. The total number of sick days of the force afloat and on receiving ships represented a loss to the Government of 59,237 days, or an average of 162.29 men on the sick list daily. Of the 9934 patients on the sick list, 6968 were returned to duty, 727 were invalided to hospitals, 46 were discharged from the service, 41 died, and 152 continued under the treatment at the close of the year.

The number of deaths in the entire Navy during the year was ninety-one. The death rate for the year 1888 was twelve; for 1889, eighteen; for 1890, nine, and for 1891, seven. The death rate of the force afloat and on receiving ships was 4.57 in a thousand, practically the same as that of last year, 4.20 in a thousand, which rate is far below the average.

A FAMILY BURNED.

The Three Charred Bodies Found in the Ashes of Their Home.

The lives of an entire family were blotted out by fire near Pittsburg, Penn., early a few mornings ago. The dead are: Hiram Danahauer, aged forty-five years; Mrs. Danahauer, aged forty-three; the daughter, aged ten years.

The Danahauer family lived in Pleasant Valley, O'Hara Township, just outside of the town of Sharpsburg. They had a greenhouse in the basement of their home, and had just placed a furnace in it. It is presumed that the furnace became overheated, setting fire to the wood work.

The family were burned to death before their neighbors knew of their danger. When the fire was discovered the house had been burned to the ground, and the charred remains of father, mother and daughter were found in the ashes. Danahauer was a tinner by occupation and quite well connected.

THE sixteen year old daughter of John Hampton, in Currituck County, North Carolina, committed suicide a few days since, by shooting herself in the temple with a pistol. While at the breakfast table, her father repremanded and threatened to chastise a younger brother, for whom she appeared to have an over-sentitive attachment. She immediately left the table, went to her room and committed the fatal act.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Annual Statement of the Condition of National Finances.

Government Expenditures Are Far Exceeding the Revenues.

The Treasurer of the United States, Mr. E. H. Nebeker, in his annual report for the year ending June 30, 1892, says that the net ordinary revenues of the Government for the fiscal year were $354,937,784, a decrease of $37,674,663 as compared with the year before. The net ordinary expenditures were $345,623,330, a decrease of $10,349,354. The surplus revenues were thus cut down from $37,239,762 to $9,914,453. Including the public debt, the total receipts for the year were $736,401,296 and the expenditures $384,019,289.

Considered with respect to theeffect upon the Treasury, the receipts are divided into two general classes, of which the first, comprising the ordinary revenues, the receipts from loans, and the deposits for the retirement of National bank notes, increase for the time the cash available for the uses of the Government, while the second, arising from the issue of gold, silver and currency certificates, United States notes and Treasury notes tend to swell the assets of the Treasury, but not affect the available balance. For the first of these classes the figures show an excess of $88,000,000 of expenditures over the revenues in 1891, and of upward of $27,000,000 in 1892. In the second class there was an excess of nearly $69,000,000 of receipts in the former year and one of $80,000,000 in the latter. As compared with 1891 there was a saving of upward of $14,000,000 of interest, out of which a surplus was realized, notwithstanding the cutting down of the revenue by legislation.

Analyzing the true condition of the Treasury, and setting aside the trust funds, the Treasurer shows that there was a working balance of cash and deposits in banks amounting to $207,110,452 at the beginning of the year, and to $165,718,151 at the end. Of the former amount $119,000,000 and of the latter $114,500,000 was gold. The success which has attended the efforts of the department to maintain a strong gold reserve is considered satisfactory, in view of the heavy disbursements.

The amount of the public debt is given as $1,545,996,591 on June 30, 1891, and $1,588,464,144 on June 30, 1892. The loans resting on the credit of the United States were cut down from $1,005,808,560 to $968,218,840, while those secured by full deposits in the Treasury increased from $540,190,031 to $620,245,304. There was a gratifying improvement in the condition of the debt, produced by reduction of the interest-bearing loans, the conversion of matured bonds into others, payable at the option of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the extinction of a considerable part of loans payable on demand. The total net reduction of $37,587,720 in these items was effected by the application of the surplus revenues of the year, amounting to nearly $10,000,000, together with upward of $27,000,000 taken from the cash in the Treasury.

According to the revised estimates, the total stock of money of all kinds in the country on June 30 was $2,374,331,049, an increase of $150,000,000 in the year. By eliminating that part of the paper currency which is purely representative, consisting of certificates of deposit and Treasury notes, the effective stock is found to have been $1,753,953,745, an increase of $70,000,000. This increase the Treasurer finds, was the result of the production of nearly $17,000,000 of gold in excess of the industrial consumption, a fresh issue of $5,000,000 of National bank notes, together with the changes in the stock of silver. The gold exported between January and September was taken mostly from the Sub-Treasury in New York. Up to the end of June the withdrawals were made by the presentation of gold certificates, but from that time on to the cessation of shipments, mostly upon tenders of United States notes and Treasury notes.

Of the aggregate stock of money at the end of the fiscal year, $771,253,313 was in the Treasury and mints, leaving $1,603,081,736 in the hands of the people. The holdings of the Treasury increased $50,000,000, and the amount in circulation $100,000,000 during the year.

The issue of United States paper currency amounted to $376,726,583, exceeding those of any previous year. The nearest approach to this total was $310,000,000, in the year before, and the next nearest $291,000,000 in 1863. Of the whole amount, $298,000,000 took the place of like kinds and amounts destroyed, while $78,000,000 consisted of fresh issues.

Satisfactory changes have been effected in the condition of the fractional silver coinage, through the liberal appropriations of the past two years for this purpose.

There has been a slight decrease in the amounts of counterfeit silver coins and paper currency presented at the Treasury offices.

There was an increase of over $20,000,000 during the year in the amount of United States bonds held for the security of National bank circulation, and a decrease of $10,000,000 in the amounts held as security for public deposits. A total addition of $1,664,000 was made to the par value of the securities composing the Pacific Railroad sinking funds.

In proportion to the volume of National bank notes in circulation the redemptions continue heavy, having amounted to upward of $69,000,000 in the fiscal year.

A NEW $500 NOTE.

It is a Thing of Beauty and is Ready for Issue.

The United States Treasury Department has put into circulation the new $500 Treasury note. It is a very attractive-looking bill, and one would be justified in conceiving a yearning desire for it after viewing it. In fact, it would probably be a case of love at first sight.

An attractive feature of this note is the statement which it bears that it is a legal tender for the full value of 500 large, round, fat American dollars. That alone is enough to endear it to the heart of any man, yet it is as pretty as it is good.

In the right hand corner is an excellent vignette of General W. T. Sherman in the uniform of a major general. The note bears the signature of E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer of the United States, and W. S. Rosecrans, who served under General Sherman as Register of the Treasury.

NELLIE LOGAN, six years old, started from Boise City, Idaho, across the divide for school a few days ago. A short time after her departure a heavy snow storm set in, and as she did not reach her destination at noon it was known she was lost. A searching party wandered over the hills hoping to find the child. Next day they came across her in an old shed, with a dozen sheep, among which she had cuddled down and thus escaped death.

LATER NEWS.

MISS MARY ROSETTA PARK, seventy years old, who dwelt with her sister on a big farm in Preston, Conn., fell from the hay mow in her barn and broke her neck. She had been repairing the building. She was a sister of ex-Chief Justice of the State John D. Park.

AT West Point, N. Y., the football eleven of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., administered a severe drubbing to the eleven of the Military Academy.

MANY people in Elizabeth, N. J., met in places of worship and in dwellings to pray for the averting of the threatened collision of the comet and the earth.

GEORGE FREENY, colored, was hanged at Franklin, Texas, for the murder of his stepson, John Robertson, aged twelve years. He was convicted on circumstantial evidence.

SHERIFF MCGINNIS, of Calhoun County, Georgia, was shot and killed by a railroad man named Scott at Plainfield. His friends retaliated by lynching the guilty man.

THE official vote of Iowa shows the following result: For President—Harrison, 219,373; Cleveland, 196,428; Weaver, 20,616; Bidwell, 6322; Harrison's plurality over Cleveland, 22,965; all others over Harrison, 3973.

THE Civil Service Commission has more requisitions for both male and female physicians for the Indian service than it is able to fill. There is also a dearth of teachers for that service, especially for the second and third districts, embracing the States in the extreme northwest and southwest. The examinations for 1893 will begin in January.

A DISPATCH from Algiers, North Africa, says that the French Cardinal Lavigerie is dead.

EIGHTEEN miners have been killed by a cave-in at the Borda Mine at Pachuca, Mexico.

BARON HIRSCH, the great philanthropist, accidentally blew off his right hand while shooting over his preserves in Austria.

ORDNANCE REPORT.

The Year's Product of Explosives and Armor Plate.

Commodore Folger, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department, in his annual report says that an appropriation of $2,459,324 will be required by his bureau for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894. Two million dollars of this amount will go toward the armament of vessels authorized, and $50,000 for arming and equipping naval militia.

Of the 381 guns, of calibres from four to thirteen inches, required for vessels, 237 have been completed and 116 are already afloat.

During the year 1500 pounds of smokeless powder were made at the Newport Torpedo Station, and its test in various ways gave most gratifying results. The bureau expects soon to have the manufacture of this explosive upon a large scale under way, and will then issue it for all classes of rapid-fire guns. As regards powder for small arms progress has not been as great as anticipated.

During the year 27,511 pounds of gun cotton were manufactured at the torpedo station at Newport. The capacity of the torpedo station plant is now estimated at 64,000 pounds of dry gun cotton a year. Tests with Emmensite have continued. It has been conclusively demonstrated that an explosive of a high order can be obtained from this material by the use of a simple fuse, perfectly safe to fire, not containing fulminate, and requiring only a percussion cap to ignite it. The bureau has also developed a high explosive at the torpedo station which may be utilized for bursting charges of common shells, aerial torpedoes, sub-marine torpedoes, etc., on account of the safety with which it may be handled and of the possibility of exploding it detonately without the use of fulminate of mercury.

It is appreciated (and this has likewise been noted abroad) that a decided revolution in the character of the armament of vessels of war is imminent. The batteries of naval vessels will be composed of two classes of guns—the first, as at present, of great length and power, using armor piercing projectiles, and the second, shorter guns of very large bore and firing projectiles containing charges of powerful high explosives, the latter being intended for use against the unarmored portion of ships. Tests of armor-piercing projectiles made during the year show that the Carpenter projectiles, made by the Carpenter Steel Company, of Reading, Penn., have shown features equal to, is not superior to, the best of the Holtzer manufacture thus far delivered in this country.

The submarine boat invented by George E. Baker, of Chicago, has been tried, and while not fulfilling the requirements developed qualities to indicate success after alterations in motive power and method of steering are made.

At present all armor for the navy is made of nickel steel, the various armor trials for three years having conclusively proved its superiority to the simple steel previously used.

LOST IN THE ARCTIC.

A Whaling Bark Crushed in the Ice and Forty of Her Crew Perish.

Captain Healy, of the revenue cutter Bear, under date of St. George Island, Alaska, reports as follows:

"The whaling barks Freeman and Osca, of San Francisco, stopped at the island and reported that the whaling bark Helen Mar, of San Francisco, Captain Baxter, master, had been caught in the ice in the Arctic Ocean, about 1000 miles north of the island of St. George, and crushed in. The Osca picked up from a cake of floating ice the fifth mate and four men of the Helen Mar, all badly frozen. The Freeman the day after picked up in an open boat one of the crew of the Helen Mar, who, after three days, died of exposure. The remainder of the crew of the Helen Mar, numbering forty men, and including Captain Baxter, perished. Captain Healy reports that he believes all vessels have now left the Arctic, the Freeman and Osca being the last to depart. The whaling season has been most successful, the capture being reported at 200 whales, valued at $1,500,000."

WILD geese are so thick in Sherman County, Oregon, that on the wing they look like an immense cloud. One farmer has had to plant his wheat twice on account of the birds taking the seed.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "The Truth About Russia."

TEXT: *"Presumptuous are they, self willed; they are not afraid to speak evil of dignities."*—II Peter ii., 10.

Among a most reprehensible crew Peter here paints by one stroke the portrait of those who delight to slash at people in authority. Now we all have a right to criticise evil behavior, whether in high places or low, but the fact that one is high up is no proof that he ought to be brought down. It is a bad streak of human nature now, as it was in the time of the text a bad streak of human nature, that success of any kind excites the jealous antipathy of those who cannot climb the same steep. There never was a David on the throne that there was not some Absalom who wanted to get it. There never was a Christ but the world had saw and hammer ready to fashion a cross on which to assassinate Him.

Out of this evil spirit grow not only individual but national and international defamation. To no country has more injustice been done than to our own in days that are past. Long before "Martin Chuzzlewitt" was printed the literature of the world scoffed at everything American. Victor Hugo, as honest as he was unequaled in literary power, was so misinformed concerning America that he wrote: "The most singular thing is the need of whittling, with which all Americans are possessed. It is such that on Sunday they give the sailors little bits of wood, because if they did not they would whittle the ship. In court, at the most critical moment, the judge, whittling, says: 'Prisoner, are you guilty?' and the accused tranquilly responds, whittling, 'I am not guilty.'"

Lord John Russell called us "a bubble bursting nationality." But our country has at last recovered from such caricature, and there is not a street in any city of Europe or Asia where the word "America" will not win deference. But there is a sister nation on the other side of the sea now going through the process of international defamation. There is no country on earth so misunderstood as Russia, and no monarch more misrepresented than its emperor. Will it not be in the cause of justice if I try to set right the minds of those who compose this august assemblage and the minds of those to whom, on both sides of the ocean, these words shall come? If the slander of one person is wicked, then the slander of one hundred and twelve million people is one hundred and twelve million times more wicked.

In the name of righteousness, and in behalf of civilization, and for the encouragement of all those good people who have been disheartened by the scandalization of Russia, I now speak. But Russia is so vast a subject that to treat it in one discourse is like attempting to run Niagara Falls over one mill wheel. Do not think that the very naked courtesies extended me by the emperor and empress of Russia have complimented me into the advocacy of that empire, for I shall present you authenticated facts that will reverse your opinions, if they have been antagonistic, as mine were reversed.

I went last summer to Russia with as many baleful prejudices as would make an avalanche from the mountain of fabrication which has for years been heaped up against that empire. You ask how is it possible that such appalling misrepresentations of Russia could stand? I account for it by the fact that the Russian language is to most an impassable wall. Malign the United States or malign Great Britain or Germany or France, and by the next cablegram the falsehood is exposed, for we all understand English, and many of our people are familiar with German and French. But the Russian language, beautiful and easy to those born to speak it, is to most vocal organs an unpronouncable tongue, and if at St. Petersburg or Moscow any anti-Russian calumny were denied the most of the world outside of Russia would never see or hear the denial.

What are the motives for misrepresentation? Commercial interests and international jealously. Russia is as large as all the rest of Europe put together. Remember that a nation is only a man or a woman on a big scale. Go into any neighborhood of America and ask the physician who has a small practice what he thinks of the physician who has a large practice. Ask a lawyer who has no briefs what he thinks of the lawyer who has three rooms filled with clerks trying in vain to transact the superabundant business that comes to him. Ask the minister who has a very limited audience what he thinks of the minster who has overflowing audiences.

Why does not Europe like Russia? Because she has enough acreage to swallow all Europe and feel she had only half a meal. Russia is as long as North and South America put together. "But," says some one, "do you mean to charge the author and the lecturers who have written or spoken against Russia with falsehood?" By no means. You can find in any city or nation evils innumerable if you wish to discourse about them.

I said at St. Petersburg to the most eminent lady of Russia outside of the imperial family, "Are those stories of cruelty and outrage that I have heard and read about true?" She replied: "No doubt some of them are true, but do you not in America ever have officers of the law cruel and outrageous in their treatment of offenders? Do you not have instances where the police have clubbed innocent persons? Have you no instances where people in brief authority act arrogantly?" I replied, "Yes, we do." Then she said: "Why does the world hold our government responsible for exceptional outrages? As soon as an official is found to be cruel he immediately loses his place."

Then I bethought myself, Do the people in America hold the Government of Washington responsible for the Homestead riots or for railroad insurrections, or for the torch of the villian that consumes a block of houses, or for the ruffians who arrest a rail train, making the passengers hold up their arms until the pockets are picked? Why, then hold the emperor of Russia, who is as impressive and genial a man as I have ever looked at or talked with, responsible for the wrongs enacted in a nation with a population twice as large in numbers as the millions of America? Suppose one monarch in Europe ruled over England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Germany, Spain, Italy, Austria, Norway and Sweden.

Would it be fair to hold the monarch responsible for all that occurred in that mighty dominion? Now you must remember that Alexander the Third reigns over wider dominion than all those empires put together. As a nation is only a man or a woman on a big scale, let me ask, would you individually prefer to be judged by your faults or your virtues? All people except ourselves have faults.

The pessimist attempting to write your biography would take you in your weaker moods, and the picture of you on the first page of your biography would be as you looked after some meanness had been practiced on you and you were tearing mad. Now, as I am an optimist, I give you fair warning that if I ever write your biography I will take you as you looked the day your dividend came in twenty per cent. larger than you ever anticipated, or the morning on your way to business after your first child was born, or the morning after your conversion, when heaven had rolled in on your soul. The most accursed homunculi of all the earth are the pessimists, who, whether they judge individual or national character, and whether they wield tongue or pen, are filled with anathematization, and who have more to say about the freckles on the cheek of beauty than of the sunrises and sunsets that flush it.

It is most important that this country have right ideas concerning Russia, for among all the nations this side of heaven Russia is America's best friend. There has not been an hour in the last seventy-five years that the shipwreck of free institutions in America would not have called forth from all the despotisms of Europe and Asia a shout of gladness wide as earth and deep as perdition. But whoever else failed us, Russia never did, and whoever else was doubtful, Russia never was. Russia, then an old government, smiled on the cradle of our government while yet in its earliest infancy. Empress Catherine of Russia in 1776 or thereabouts offered kindly interference that our thirteen colonies might not go down under the cruelties of war.

Again, in 1813, Russia stretched forth toward us a merciful hand. When our dreadful civil war was raging and the two thunder clouds of northern and southern valor clashed, Russia practically said to the nations of Europe, "Keep your hands off and let the brave men of the north and the south settle their own troubles." I rehearsed some of those scenes to the emperor last July, saying, "You were probably too young to remember the position your father took at that time," but with radiant smile he responded, "Oh, yes, I remember, I remember," and there was an accentuation of the words which demonstrated to me that those occurrences had often been talked of in the imperial household.

I stood on New York Battery during the war, as I suppose many of you did, looking off through a magnifying glass upon a fleet of Russian ships. "What are they doing there?" I asked, and so every one asked. "What business have the Russian warships in our New York harbor?" Word came that another fleet of Russian warships was in San Francisco harbor. "What does this mean?" our rulers asked, but did not get immediate answer. In these two American harbors the Russian fleets seemed sound asleep. Their great mouths of iron spoke not a word, and the Russian flag, whether floating in the air or drooping by the flagstaff, made no answer to our inquisitiveness.

William H. Seward, secretary of state, asked the Russian minister at Washington the meaning of those Russian ships in American waters and got no satisfactory response. Admiral Farragut said to a Russian officer after dining in the home of the eminent politician, Thurlow Weed, that maker and unmaker of presidents, "What are you doing here with those Russian vessels of war?" Not until the war was over was it found out that in case of foreign intervention all the guns and the last gun of these two fleets in New York and San Francisco harbors were to open in full diapason upon any foreign ship that should dare to interfere with the right of Americans, north and south, to settle their own controversy.

But for those fleets and their presence in American waters there can be no doubt that two of the mightiest nations of Europe would have mingled in our fight. But for those two fleets the American government would have been to-day only a name in history. I declare before God and the nation that I believe Russia saved the United States of America. Last July I stood before a great throng of Russians in the embarrassing position of speaking to an audience three-fourths of which could not understand my language any more than I could understand theirs. But there were two names that they thoroughly understood as well as you understand them, and the utterance of those two names brought forth an acclamation that made the city hall of St. Petersburg quake from foundation stone to towers, and those two names were "George Washington and Abraham Lincoln."

Now is it not important that we should feel right toward that mighty, that God given friend of more than one hundred years? Yea, because it is a nation of more possibilities than any other, except our own, should we cultivate its friendship. There is a vast realm of Russia as yet unoccupied. If the population of the rest of Europe were poured into Russia it would be only partially occupied. After awhile America will be so well populated that the tides of emigration will go the other way, and by railroads from Russia at Behring straits—where Asia comes within thirty-six miles of joining America—millions of people will pour down through Russia and Siberia, and on down through all the regions waiting for the civilization of the next century to come, and culture great harvests and build mighty cities.

What the United States now are on the western hemisphere Russia will be on the eastern hemisphere. Not only because of what Russia has been to our republic, but because of what she will be, let us cease the defamation of all that pertains to that great empire. If Russia can afford to be the friend of America, America can afford to be the friend of Russia. And now I proceed to do what I told the emperor and the empress and all the imperial family at the palace of Peterhof I would do if I ever got back to America, and that is to answer some of the calumnies which have been announced and reiterated and stereotyped against Russia.

Calumny the First—The emperor and all the imperial family are in perpetual dread of assassination. They are practically prisoners in the winter palace, and trenches with dynamite have been found dug around the winter palace. They dare not venture forth, except preceded and followed and surrounded by a most elaborate military guard.

My answer to this is that I never saw a face more free from worriment than the emperor's face. The winter palace, around which the trenches are said to have been charged with dynamite, and in which the imperial family are said to be prisoners, has never been the residence of the imperial family one moment since the present emperor has been on the throue.

The winter palace has been changed into a museum and a picture gallery and a place of great levees. He spends his summer in the palace at Peterhof, fifteen or twenty miles from St. Petersburg; his autumns at the palace at Gratschna, and his winters in a palace at St. Petersburg, but in quite a different part of the city to that occupied by the winter palace. He rides through the streets unattended; except by the empress at his side and the driver on the box. There is not a person in this audience more free from fear of harm than he is. His subjects not only admire him but almost worship him.

There are cranks in Russia, but have we not had our Charles Guiteau and John Wilkes Booth? "But," says some one, "did not the Russians kill the father of the present emperor?" Yes, but in the time that Russia has had one assassination of emperor America has had two presidents assassinated. "But is not the emperor an autocrat?" By which you mean, has he not power without restriction? Yes, but it all depends upon what use a man makes of his power.

Are you an autocrat in your factory, or an autocrat in your store, or an autocrat in your style of business? It all depends on what use you make of your power, whether to bless or to oppress, and from the time of Peter the Great—that Russian who was the wonder of all time, the emperor who became incognito a ship carpenter that he might help ship carpenters, and a mechanic that he might help mechanics, and put on poor men's garb that he might sympathize with poor men, and who in his last words said: "My Lord, I am dying. Oh, help my unbelief!"—I say from that time the throne of Russia has, for the most part, been occupied by rulers as beneficent and kind and sympathetic as they were powerful.

To go no further back than Nicholas, the grandfather of the present emperor. Nicholas had for the dominant idea of his administration the emancipation of the serfs. When it was found that he premeditated the freedom of the serfs he received the following letter of threat from a deputation of noblemen: "Your Imperial Majesty—We learn that the council and senate of the empire have before them for deliberation, with your sanction, the plan to abolish serfdom throughout the Russian empire. We are perfectly willing to abide by your majesty's decision in this matter and to loyally support your will, but there are in Russia a large number of small owners of serfs who are dependent for actual subsistence on the labor of those serfs, and who consequently will be left wholly penniless and without any resource by the operation of emancipation. They will then undoubtedly resort to desperate measures, and in the extremity of their despair will put the life of your majesty in jeopardy."

The emperor replied in words that will last as long as history. "Gentlemen, if I should die because of my devotion to such a cause, I am willing to meet my fate." When, under an attack of pneumonia from exposure to severe weather in the service of his people, that emperor put down his head on the pillow of dust, Russia lost as good a monarch as was ever crowned. Then came Alexander the Second, father of the present emperor. Amid the mightiest opposition and innumerable protests, he, with one stroke of his pen, emancipated twenty million serfs, practically saying, "Go free. Be your own masters, and this is for you and your children forever."

On the day he was basely assassinated (and I will parenthetically say that I saw his carriage in splinters, as it looked when he stepped from it, not to save himself, but to look after some poor people of the street who had been hurt, and I saw the bed on which he died, the mattress yet crimson with his life's blood)—on the day he was assassinated he had on his table, found afterward, a free constitution that proposed to give the right of suffrage to the people of Russia. If it had not been for the assassination he would have soon signed that constitution, but that horrible violence put things back, as violence always does.

What a marvelous character of kindness was Alexander the Second, the father of the present emperor, so that the present emperor, Alexander the Third, inherits his benignity. Alexander the Second, hearing that a nobleman had formed a conspiracy against his life, had him arrested. Then the eyes of the criminal were bandaged, and he was put in a carriage, and for some time traveled on, only stopping for food. After awhile the bandage was removed, and supposing that he must by that time have been almost in Siberia, he found that he was at the door of his own home. But this punishment was sufficient.

The same emperor, having heard that a poet had written a poem defamatory of his empress, ordered the poet into his presence. Expecting great severity, the poet entered the palace and found the emperor and empress and dukes and duchesses gathered together. "Good morning," said the emperor to the offender. "I hear you have written a most beautiful poem, and I have sent for you that you may read it to us and we may have the pleasure of hearing it." The man cried out, "Send me to Siberia or do anything with me, but do not make me read this poem in your presence." He was compelled to read the defamatory poem, and then the empress, against whom it was aimed, said: "I do not think he will write any more verses about us again. Let him go." And so he was freed

And now comes in Alexander the Third, doing the best things possible for the nation which he loves and which as ardently loves him. But what an undertaking to rule one hundred and twelve million people, made up of one hundred tribes and races and speaking forty different languages! But, notwithstanding all this, things there move on marvelously well, and I do not believe that out of five hundred thousand Russians you would find more than one person who dislikes the emperor, and so that calumny of dread of assassination drops so flat it can fall no flatter.

Calumny the Second—If you go to Russia you are under severest espionage, stopped here and questioned there, and in danger of arrest. But my opinion is that if a man is disturbed in Russia it is because he ought to be disturbed. Russia is the only country in Europe in which my baggage was not examined. I carried in my hand, tied together with a chord so that their titles could be seen, a pile of eight or ten books, all of them from lid to lid cursing Russia, but I had no trouble in taking with me the books. There is ten times more difficulty in getting your luggage through the American custom house than through the Russian. I speak not of myself, for friends intercede for me on American wharves, and I am not detained. I was several days in Russia before I was asked if I had any passport at all.

Depend upon it, if hereafter a man believes he is uncomfortably watched by the police of St. Petersburg or Moscow it is because there is something suspicious about him, and you yourself had better, when he is around, look after your silver spoons. I promise you, an honest man or an honest woman, that when you go there, as many of you will—for European travel is destined to change its course from southern Europe to those northern regions—you will have no more molestation or supervisal than in Brooklyn or New York or the quietest Long Island village.

Calumny the Third—Russia and its ruler are so opposed to any other religion except the Greek religion that they will not allow any other religion; that nothing but persecution and imprisonment and outrage intolerable await the disciples of any other religion. But what are the facts? I had a long ride in St. Petersburg and its suburbs with the prefect, a brilliant, efficient and lovely man, who is the highest official in the city of St. Petersburg, and whose chief business is to attend the emperor. I said to him, "I suppose your religion is that of the Greek church?" "No," said he; "I am a Lutheran." "What is your religion?" I said to one of the highest and most influential officials at St. Petersburg. He said, "I am of the Church of England."

Myself, an American, of still another denomination of Christians, and never having been inside a Greek church in my life until I went to Russia, could not have received more consideration had I been baptised in in the Greek church and all my life worshiped at her alters. I had it demonstrated to me very plainly that a man's religion in Russia has nothing to do with his preferment for either office or social position. The only questions taken into consideration are honesty, fidelity, morality and adaptation.

I had not been in St. Petersburg an hour before I received an invitation to preach the Gospel of Christ as I believed it. Besides all this, have you forgotton that the Crimean war, which shook the earth, grew out of Russia's interference in behalf of the prosecuted Christians of all nations in Turkey?

"But," says some one, "have there not been persecutions of other religions in Russia?" No doubt, just as in other times in New England we burned witches, and as we killed Quakers, and as the Jews in America have been outrageously treated ever since I can remember, and the Chinese in our land have been pelted, and their stores torn down, and their way from the steamer wharf to their destined quarters tracked with their own blood. The devil of persecution is in every land and in all ages. Some of us in the different denominations of Christians in America have felt the thrust of persecution because we thought differently or did things differently from those who would, if they had the power, put us in a furnace eight times heated, one more degree of caloric than Nebuchadnezzar's. Persecutions in all lands, but the emperor of Russia sanctions none of them.

I had a most satisfactory talk with the emperor about the religions of the world, and he thinks and feels as you and I do, that religion is something between a man and his God, and no one has a right to interfere with it. You may go right up to St. Petersburg and Moscow with your Episcopal liturgy, or your Presbyterian catechism, or your Congregationalist's liberalism, or your Immersionist's Baptistry, or any other religion, and if you mind your own affairs and let others mind theirs you will not be molested.

Calumny the Fourth—Russia is so very grasping of territory, and she seems to want the world. But what are the facts? During the last century and a quarter the United States have taken possession of everything between the thirteen colonies and the Pacific ocean, and England, during the same length of time, has taken possesion of nearly three million square miles, and by the extent of her domain has added two hundred and fifty million population, while Russia has added during that time only one-half the number of square miles and about eighteen million of population—England's advance of domain by two hundred and fifty million against Russia's advance of domain by eighteen million. What a paltry Russian advance of domain by eighteen million as compared with the English advance of domain by two hundred and fifty million! The United States and England had better keep still about extravagant and extortionate enlargement of domain.

Calumny the Fifth—Siberia is a den of horrors, and to-day people are driven like dumb cattle; no trial is afforded to the suspected ones; they are put into quicksilver mines, where they are whipped and starved, and some day find themselves going around without any head. Some of them do not get so far as Siberia. Women, after being tied to stakes in the streets, are disrobed and whipped to death in the presence of howling mobs. Offenders hear their own flesh siss under the hot irons.

But what are the facts? There are no kinder people on earth than the Russians, and to most of them cruelty is an impossibility. I hold in my hand a card. You see on it that red circle. That is the government's seal on a card giving me permission to visit all the prisons of St. Petersburg, as I had expressed a wish in that direction. As the messenger handed this card to me he told me that a carriage was at the door for my disposal in visiting the prisons. It so happened, however, that I was crowded with engagements and I could not make the visitation. But do you suppose such cheerful permission and a carriage to boot would have been afforded me if the prisons of Russia are such hells on earth as they have been described to be?

I asked an eminent and distinguished American, "Have you visited the prisons of St. Petersburg, and how do they differ from American prisons?" He replied, "I have visited them, and they are as well ventilated and as well conditioned in every respect as the majority of the prisons in America." Are women whipped in the street? No; that statement comes from the manufactory of fabrication, a manufactory that runs day and night, so that the supply may meet the demand.

But how about Siberia? My answer is, Siberia is the prison of Russia, a prison more than twice the size of the United States. John Howard, who did more for the improvement of prisoners and the reformation of criminals than any man that ever lived, his name a synonym for mercy throughout Christendom, declared by voice and pen that the system of transportation of criminals from Russia to Siberia was an admirable plan, advocating open air punishment rather than endungeonment, and also because it was taking all offenders hundreds of miles away from their evil companions. John Howard, after witnessing the plan of deportation of criminals from Russia to Siberia, commended it to England.

If a man commits murder in Russia he is not electrocuted as we electrocute him, or choked to death by a halter as we choke him to death. Russia is the only country on earth from which the death penalty has been driven, except in case of high treason. Murderers and desperate villains are sent to the hardest parts of Siberia, but no man is sent to Siberia or ordered to any kind of punishment in Russia until he has a fair trial. So far as their being hustled off in the night and not knowing why they are exiled or punished is concerned, all the criminals in Russia have an open trial before a jury just as we have in America, except in revolutionary and riotous times, and you know in America at such times the writ of habeas corpus is suspended.

There are in Russia grand juries and petit juries, and the right to challenge the jurors, and the prisoner confronts his accuser, and, mark this, as in no other country, after the prisoner has been condemned by juries and judges he may appeal to the minister of the interior, and after that to the senate, and after that to the emperor, who is constantly pardoning. As I said, the violent and murderous are sent to the hardest part of Siberia, but the more moderate criminals to propitious parts of Siberia, and those who have only a little criminality to parts of Siberia positively genial for climate, for you ought to know, if you do not know, that Siberia is so large and wide and long that it reaches from frigidity to torridity, from almost arctic blast, to climate as mild as that of Italy.

Run your finger along the map of the world, and you will find that the lowest part of Siberia is on the forty-fifth degree of latitude, and the richest part of Italy is on the same forty-fifth degree of latitude, so that Siberia reaches from the furs at the north to the palm leaf fans at the south. It has been demonstrated that ninety per cent. of the Russian criminals colonized into Siberia go into a climate milder than New York—a land songful with birds and embroidered with flora enough manifold to confound the botanists. Much of the soil is a rich loam, and harvests wait for a plow to liberate them.

When a criminal is sent to Siberia, in the vast majority of cases it gives him an opportunity to make a new start under the best possible circumstances. The criminal is allowed to take his or her family along, and that is a mercy no other country grants. In the quicksilver mines of Siberia—the hardest place of expatriation—only one-fourth of the miners are criminals. The other three-fourths go there because they choose it as a place to earn their living.

After being in Siberia awhile the condemned go to earning a livelihood, and they come to own their own farms and orchards and vineyards, many of these people coming to wealth, and thousands of them under no inducement would leave those parts of Siberia which are paradises for salubrity and luxuriance. Now which do you think is the best style of a prison—Siberia or many of our American prisons? When a man commits a big crime in our country, the judge looks into the frighted face of the culprit and says, "You have been found guilty; I sentence you to the pennitentiary for ten years." He goes to prison. He is shut in between four walls. No sunlight. No fresh air. No bathroom. Before he has served his ten years he dies of consumption or is so enervated that for the rest of his life he sits with folded hands—a wheezing invalid.

In preference to the shut in life of the average American prisoner, give me Siberia. Besides that, when offenders come out of prison in America, what chance have they? Ask the poorly supported societies formed to get these people places for work. Ask me, to whom the newly liberated come from all the prisons imploring what they shall do, No one will commend them. The pallor of incarceration is on their cheek. Who wants to employ in factory or store a man or woman who, in answer to the question: "Where did you live last?" should make for reply: "State's prison at Auburn or Moyamensing?" Now in Siberia they have a better chance. They are never spoken of as criminals, but as unfortunates, and they are allowed every opportunity of retrieving their lost reputation and lost fortunes.

I talked with the President of the National Society of Russia for the Education and Moralization of the Children of Siberian Convicts. The president of that society, appointed by the emperor, is a lady of great accomplishments and much sympathy, which illumines her face and makes tearful her eyes and tremulous her voice. The evening I passed at her house in St. Petersburg was one of the memorable events of my lifetime. I will not attempt to pronounce the name of that noble woman appointed by the emperor as the President of the National Society of Russia for the Education and Moralization of the Children of Convicts. Please to name any such national society in our country, supported by government, for taking care of the children of convicts.

You know, if you know anything, that there is no chance in this country for a man who has been imprisoned, or for his children. God pity them and hasten the time when we shall by some national institution established by the congress of the United States, imitate the mercy of the Russian government toward the innocent children of imprisoned offenders. He who charges cruelty on the imperial family and the nobility of Russia belies men and women as gracious and benignant as ever breathed oxygen.

The merciful character of the present emperor was well illustrated in the following occurrence: The man who supervised the assassination of the father of the present emperor, standing in the snow that awful day when the dynamite shattered to pieces the legs of Alexander the Second—I say the man who supervised all this fled from St. Petersburg and quit Russia. But after awhile the man repented of his crime, and wrote to the emperor asking for forgiveness for the murder of his father, and promising to be a good citizen, and asking if he might come back to Russia. The emperor pardoned the murderer of his father, and the forgiven assassin is now living in Russia, unless recently deceased.

When I talked to the empress concerning the sympathy felt in America for the sufferings of the drought-struck regions of Russia, she evinced an absorbing interest and a compassion and an emotion of manner and speech such as we men can hardly realize, because it seems that God has reserved for woman as her great adornment the coronet, the tear jewelled coronet of tenderness and commiseration. If you say that it was a man, a divine man that came to save the world, I say yes; but it was a woman that gave the man. Witness all the Madonnas—Italian, German, English and Russian—that bloom in the picture galleries of Christendom. Son of Mary, have mercy on us!

But how about the knout, the cruel Russian knout, that comes down on the bare back of agonized criminals? Why, Russia abolished the knout before it was abolished from our American navy. But how about the political prisoners hustled off to Siberia? According to the testimony of the most celebrated literary enemy of Russia, only four hundred and forty-three political prisoners were sent to Siberia in twenty years. How many political prisoners did we put in prison pens during our four years of civil war? Well, I will guess at least one hundred thousand. America's one hundred thousand political prisoners versus Russia's four hundred and forty-three political prisoners. Nearly all these four hundred and forty-three of twenty years were noblemen or people desperately opposed to the emancipation of the serfs. And none of the political prisoners is sent to the famous Kara mines.

For the most part you are dependent for information upon the testimony of prisoners who are sent to Siberia. They all say they were innocent. Prisoners always are innocent. Ask all the prisoners of America to-day, "Guilty or not guilty?" and nineteen out of twenty will plead "Not guilty." Ask them how they like their prison, and how they like sheriffs, and how they like the government of the United States, and you will find these prisoners admire the authority that arrested them and punished them just about as much as the political prisoners of Russia like Siberia.

But you ask how will this Russophobia, with which so many have been bitten and poisoned, be cured? By the God of Justice blessing such books and pamphlets as are now coming out from Professor de Arnaud, of Washington; Mr. Horace Cutter, of San Francisco; Mr. Morrill, of England, and by the opening of our American gates to the writings of some twenty-four of the Russian authors and authoresses, in some respects as brilliant as the three or four Russian authors already known—the translation of those twenty-four authors, which I am authorized from Russia to offer free of charge to any responsible American publishing house that will do them justice.

Let these Russians tell their own story, for they are the only ones fully competent to do the work, as none but Americans can fully tell the story of America, and as none but Germans can fully tell the story of Germany, and none but Englishmen can fully tell the story of England, and none but Frenchmen can fully tell the story of France. Meanwhile let the international defamation come to an end. Cease to speak evil of dignities merely because they are dignities, and of presidents merely because they are presidents, and of emperors merely because they are emperors.

And may the blessing of God the Father, and God the Son and God the Holy Ghost be upon all the members of the imperial household of Russia, from the illustrious head of that family down to the princess, seven years of age, who came skipping into my presence in the palace of Peterhof last summer! Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will to men!

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,..... .50
THREE MONTHS,..... .25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

Mount Union.

E. D. Welch has purchased the butchering business of Bert Cogley.

Miss Anna Snyder, of Brockwayville, Pa., visited friends in town on Saturday last.

Thanksgiving services were appropriately observed in this place on Thurs. day last.

Mrs. R. M. Longacre visited her sister, Mrs. Jas. McBurney, in Bellwood, last week.

Mrs. Wm. DeFrehn, Jr., and Jno. S. Shaver are lying very ill at their homes at present.

Snow to the depth of several inches fell in this place on Sunday evening and Monday morning last.

Miss Carrie Huling, formerly of this place, but now of Altoona, was visiting in town over Sunday.

W.J.Beatty, of this place, special agent for the White Dove Memorial Co., is home from a trip in the lake states.

Mrs. Long, of this place, started for Roanoke, Va., last week, where she will spend the winter with her son, G. A. Long.

Geo. T. Cooper, of Belleville, who was principal of our schools last year, was in town on Wednesday and Thursday last.

The DeFrehn Chair Co. is working some time at night for the present few weeks in order to keep apace with their holiday orders.

Peter Buckley and Miss Lottie Foreman, both of this place, were married at Huntingdon on Thanksgiving day by the Rev. A. W. Maxwell.

Miss Lou Stevenson, the second daughter of I. N. Stevenson, of Pasadena, Cal., formerly of this place, was married on Sunday, Nov. 6, 1892, in the First Methodist church of Pasadena, to Wm. F. Helmer, of Riverside, Cal.

The democratic jubilee and celebration of last Wednesday evening was quite an enthusiastic affair, the only drawback being Oyster express, which did not arrive until Thursday morning. Consequently some of the visiting brethren and the Mapleton band had to remain over night.

Some of our superstitious citizens were very much excited on Sunday evening last over the expected collision of this mundane sphere and the comet. We hav'nt heard of any damage having been done to anything except, perhaps, the great strain on the minds of some of the credulous, which is now removed and they will again resume their proper functions.

Mill Creek.

Miss Mary Remes, of Pittsburg, is the guest of Miss Lottie Spiece.

Misses Mary and Bessie Bailey, of Allensville, spent a part of last week with relatives here.

L. A. Himes, wife and son Oscar, enjoyed the hospitality of friends in Newton Hamilton several days last week.

Will Stonebraker paid his bet on the election by wheeling John Fultz to the lower end of town and return. It was a cold day on Thanksgiving but Mr. O'Connor did not fire his fireworks to celebrate the event. Why?

The friends of Jas. G. Carothers will be sorry to learn of his poor health. Mr. C. has been ill during the past month. He is now 84 years of age. We wish him a speedy recovery to his former health.

James Horton, becoming tired of life in Pennsylvania, decided to go west and took his departure last Thursday morning. He only went as far as Ohio and Mill Creek has no fears of losing one of its best citizens.

The Lutheran congregation have secured the services of Rev. Dilman, of Ohio. He preached his first sermon here on Thanksgiving night. Although he is young in years yet the people are highly pleased with him and his first sermon.

The second month of the Mill Creek schools closed on the 21st of November. The progress has been good, but the report shows that the attendance could be much better if all who are, or ought to be, interested would do their part in keeping the pupils in school. We do not know just why the attendance has fallen below that of last month but hope there will be a better attendance in the months to come, and we are sure it can be so if the proper interest is taken by parents. Following is the report of attendance:

No. 1 School—Miss Flora Himes, Teacher.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Whole attendance,	32	16	39
Average "	24	12	39
Per cent. of "	75	80	82

Pupils who lost no time: Clara Johnson, Lottie Tate, Harry Tate, Clyde Goodman and Freddie Hawn. Visitors, 6.

No. 2 School—L. R. Smith, Teacher.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Whole attendance,	23	25	57
Average "	19	18	42
Per cent. of	84	79	77

Pupils who lost no time: Minnie Simpson, Nora Hawn, Enva O'Connor, Bessie Horton, Chalmers Simpson, Elmer Tate, John Hicks, Ira Dickenson, Freddie Simpson.

Cassville.

Miss Annie Hoffman, who has been sick, is slowly improving.

Miss Ida Pheasant and brother George were visitors to Cassville on Saturday.

The saw mill owned by Cole's Run Lumber Co., was burned on Tuesday night.

Two protracted meetings are in progress, one at Newberg and the other at Cornelius.

The reunion of the Clarkson family at Dr. Clarkson's in Lewistown was a very pleasant affair.

No school on Friday or Monday, as Mr. Evans was hurt by his horse stumbling in some way.

The Epworth League was unusually good Sunday evening, in charge of Mr. Noble. The Christian Endeavor Society is also growing more interesting.

The missionary meeting on Saturday evening at Trough Creek church, was very interesting. Addresses by Rev. Shoemaker and G. W. Taylor on the work of the society were very instructive. Select readings by Misses Heeter, French and McClain were all well rendered. S. B. Taylor and Zeno Heeter also read and the address by the president was listened to with interest. New members and a good collection cheered the hearts of the members, while a club was formed of 17 subscriptions to the paper of the W. F. M. S. This is a wise step, for information and inspiration go together and mean progress.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucken's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle of Electric Bitters and one box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Sale Register.

MONDAY, December 5, S. S. Taylor and Geo. Taylor, administrators of the estate of Wm. Taylor, dec'd., will sell at the late residence of the deceased, in Springfield township, 1 horse, 3 milch cows, 2 young cattle, 3 hogs, two-horse wagon, sleds, plows, harrows, cider mill, gears, bridles, collars, lines, etc., wheat, rye, corn, hay and fodder, together with a lot of household goods. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

S. W. Kimmel, Saltillo, Pa., intending to quit farming, offers at private sale for three months the following property: 1 good mule, 1 good work horse, 1 colt, and a full outfit of farming implements. Also, his farm, situate in Cass township, 2½ miles from Saltillo, on the road leading from Saltillo to Cassville, containing about 100 acres, 75 cleared. The buildings consist of large frame house, large frame barn and other necessary outbuildings. See bills.

Wanted.

Agents to sell our choice and hardy nursery stock. We have many new special varieties, both in fruits and ornamentals to offer, which are controlled by us; we pay commission or salary write us at once and secure choice of territory.

MAY BROTHERS, Nurseymen,
11-16-j. Rochester, N. Y.

—Downs' Elixir will cure any cough or cold, no matter of how long standing. For sale by T. M. Logan.

Mme. de Genlis' Childhood.

If Mme. de Genlis' own account of her bringing up before her marriage is true she is a remarkable example of a woman who has learned from experience, and has contrived even among the incessant claims of society to repair her parents' neglect in the matter of education. At six she set forth with her mother to Paris, where she spent a few dismal weeks. After she had two teeth taken out (the history of children is always the same) "they put a pair of stiff whalebone stays on me and imprisoned my feet in tight shoes, which prevented me from walking. They rolled my hair in curl papers and I wore for the first time a panier. To cure my provincial air an iron collar was fastened round my neck, and as I squinted a little the moment I woke a pair of spectacles was placed on my nose, and these I was not allowed to move for four hours. Finally, to my great surprise, I was given a master to teach me how to walk (which I thought I knew before), and I was forbidden to run, or to jump, or to ask questions."

The private baptism of her infancy was supplemented by a public ceremony, and then her woes were partly forgotten in the delight of fetes and the glory of her first opera. This was "Roland le Furieux," and she was fortunate enough to hear Chasse, the singer who five years later was ennobled "on account of his voice and his beautiful style." Unlike his comrades he had some notion of modulation.—Mrs. Andrew Lang in National Review.

A Sure Sign.

Little Dick—Papa, how does thunder sour milk?

Papa—It is not the thunder, but the electricity.

"How does electricity sour milk?"

"It works certain chemical changes in the constituents of the fluid, which result in the formation of an acid."

"Of course. But how?"

"I don't know."

"I thought you didn't, or you wouldn't 'a' used such big words."—Good News.

A Stone's Odd Formation.

Chemical action formed a stone in the stomach of La Marshale, the famous hurdle jumping horse of Paris. He died, and the stone, a ball nearly eight inches in diameter, is in the museum of a Parisian veterinary.—St. Louis Republic.

A Proud Groom.

A few days since a verdant youth with his blushing bride arrived at one of the hotels of Brighton and immediately registered his name as "S. B. Jones and lady on a bridal tower."—London Tit-Bits.

Delicately Put.

Young Lady (trying to steer)—Why, this boat acts very queerly, seems to me.

Boatman (gently)—I guess she feels a strange hand at the helm.—New York Weekly.

—Any person needing a piano, organ sewing machine will do well to call on or me at my residence at Mapleton Depot, Pa. I am prepared to sell you an organ, piano, or sewing machine on the instalment plan, at a very low rate per month. Lehr seven-octave, upright, piano sytle Organ, the most saleable and best constructed reed organ manufactured, and rapidly becoming the popular desire. I also have the Wilcox & White organ, the Worcester organ, and the celebrated White sewing machine. If you think of purchasing a piano, organ, or sewing machine it will pay you to learn my prices. These are all first-class instruments and are guaranteed by the manufacturer to be equal to any made.

D. M. COWHER, Agent.

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing and will surely do you good, if you have a Cough, Cold, or any trouble with throat, Chest or Lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, is guaranteed to give relief or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Large size 50c. and $1.00 Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons.

100 FREE WATCHES!

Given by the oldest Newspaper in New York City.

In addition to the numerous new and original premiums offered to subscribers, we propose to present them with 100 Watches, all of which are guaranteed by T. Lynch, 14th St. and Union Square, New York City, who furnishes them to us.

THE ADVERTISER is the oldest newspaper in New York City. Its Weekly edition is published in two sections and comes out every Tuesday and Friday—104 times during the year; has six to eight pages every issue, is well printed, has plenty of pictures, short stories, telegraphic news, financial and market reports, a woman's page and the ablest editorials published by any New York paper. It is a model home paper, with elevating and entertaining reading matter, devoid of sensations and objectionable advertisements. All for $1.00 a year.

Specimen copies and premium lists with full particulars of the attractive inducements for agents, sent free on application.

THE ADVERTISER,
27 Park Row, N. Y.

TAME, TAME.

This advertisement is very tame, but it is wild enough to keep out of the way of extra high profits and sell goods on on the principle of "LIVE AND LET LIVE." Some unprincipled merchants (and I am glad to say there are only a few) call my goods *trash* in order to draw away my trade. I calmly appeal to your better judgment when they sell you a pair of Boston gum boots for $3.00 and I sell you the Boston gum boots for $2.62, which of the two is *trash?*—but enough—We have an extra large stock of gum boots and shoes of first-class stock at correspondingly low prices. Of course, we have the cheaper grades; for example, Ladies' fine gum shoes for 21 cents per pair. In

Ladies' Underwear we have all grades,

from 21 cents up, Misses' and Children's (heavy) 19c. up. Wool Mittens from 8c. per pair to 50c. Ladies' heavy seamless wool hose 20c. per pair. Children's from 10c. up.

Our Ladies' Coats are Selling Faster

than we expected, all on account of their quality, style and price. We got these coats made to order at the factory for spot cash, which enables us to save you 25 per cent. on these goods.

Men's Top Shirts, Underwear, Gloves,

Hats, beat all our former records. Walking, driving and working gloves in many styles and prices. In Men's underwear we can save you 25 cents on the dollar. Our 80c. suits would cost you $1.00 anywhere else, Our boot and shoe trade is still growing. The Reason is plain to any fair thinking mind. We simply invite you to examine our stock and compare quality and price.

Men's Whole Kip Boots-no split-$2.15

up. Best Table Oil Cloth only 17c. per yard, Etc., at

LYNN'S NOVELTY STORE,

Opposite Opera House. HUNTINGDON, PA.

P. S. ARRIVING THIS WEEK—A new lot of Ladies' Winter Hats and Coats, whereby we can save you 25 cents on the dollar. Coats for infants up to 18 years at prices never before heard of—$6 coat for $3.98. I got these goods from the manufacturer, who needed the ready cash, so my customers get the benefit of the cash purchase Also, while it lasts, will sell you Clark's O. N. T. thread, 200 yards, at 3c a spool. The cheaper we buy the cheaper we can sell. Ladies' hand-sewed, flexible sole, kid shoe for $2.50, regular price, $3.50.

—GREAT—

REDUCTION SALE!

Beginning with Sept. 1st,

—AND TO—

Continue for 30 Days.

Just received within thirty days

Two Car Loads of Wagon.

A nice lot of BUGGIES, CARTS, AND SPRING WAGONS.

A car load of 75

Silky & Walking Cultivators

135 Spring-Tooth Harrows

received this Spring I have yet on hand 17 which must be sold.

One Car Load 60 OSBORNE MOWERS.
One Car Load OSBORNE BINDERS.
One Car Load BINDER TWINE, Just received.

Of my Spring stock of

Eighty-Seven Plows,

I have yet on had 21, mostly Oliver, that must go way down for cash. 60 Hay Rakes, namely: Tiger, Thomas, Taylor, Osborne, and Champion. Local shipments of small goods arriving almost every day. A full line of small implements constantly on hand.

Rough and worked Lumber,

shingles, Pickets, Lath, Builders' Hardware, Glass, Lead, Oil, Etc. Etc.

My motto is: "Pin the prices to the bottom at opening of season, not at the close." All correspondence promptly answered. Telephone connection.

DON'T FORGET THE DATE.

A. S. WELCH,

Mount Union, - - Penn'a.

HUNTINGDON PLANING MILL,

FRITCHEY BROS., Proprietors.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,

SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTERS, MOULDING,

Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Mill and Lumber Yard.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, Nov. 30, 1892.

LOCAL NOTES.

—A local institute will be held at Petersburg next Saturday.

—Mrs. W. H. Morgan has been seriously ill for some time past.

—Rev. M. L. Smith will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday morning.

—The cost of printing the ballots and cards of instruction for the election in this county was $817.

—O. H. Long yesterday moved from Chestnut street to Mrs. J. B. Dell's house on Main street.

—Edward B. Hamel, of Olivia, Blair county, spent Sunday in Mapleton, the guest of his daughter.

—W. F. Gillam was on Monday sworn in as a member of the borough council, vice H. R. Gurd removed.

—Simpson Shoop and family, of Orbisonia, were visiting among friends in this vicinity over Sunday.

Mrs. Newton Truax, of Brisbin, Pa., has been visiting among friends in Mapleton and Mount Union during the past week.

—David McConnaughey, of Kansas, accompanied by Howard Stewart, of Mount Union, was the guest of B. F. Godard's family on Monday.

—Mrs. Laura Campbell departed yesterday for Philadelphia, where she expects to remain several weeks with her husband, Dr. W. J. Campbell.

—Mrs. Ginter, aged about 70 years, of Mill Creek, died very suddenly Monday evening and will be buried this afternoon. We are without further particulars.

—The real estate of the late Rebecca Hughes, deceased, consisting of a house and lot in this borough, was sold last Wednesday to Mrs. L. D. Himes for $175.

—The hour for holding the M. E. Sabbath school has been changed from 2 o'clock P. M. to 9.30 o'clock A. M. This makes the three schools at the same hour.

—Bruce Yocum has been housed for several days with rheumatism. James Henderson has been assisting in the work at the station in Mr. Yocum's stead.

—The *Local News* has housed a new Reel country press suitable for printing a 6-colum quarto. The ITEM congratulates the *News* on its prosperity and enterprise.

—Alfred Brumbaugh fell last Saturday in getting off a coal car and mashed his nose. He is unable to tell just how it happened but he is getting along as well as could be expected.

—Do not suppose that because it is recommended for animals that Arnica & Oil Liniment is an offensive preparation. It will not stain clothing or the fairest skin. For sale by T. *M.* Logan.

—John E. White had a finger almost severed from his hand by a truck door falling on it at Speer's Juniata works one night last week. The injured member was dressed by Dr. J. G. Spangler and is rapidly healing.

—Mrs. David Shore and W. L. Wright, of Union township, have our thanks for remembrances in the way of provisions which have added considerably to the appearance of the family table and diminished store bills accordingly.

—FOR SALE.—Two lots of ground each 50x150 feet, and dwelling house, adjoining the borough of Mapleton. Will be sold at a reasonable price. For further particulars call on or address Mrs. Mary J. Hooper, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

—Wilson Wibley, of Huntingdon, was in town on Sunday. Mr. Wibley recently had the thumb of his left hand mashed by getting it between two car wheels and symptoms of erysipelas appeared in the wound. He thinks the member is improving.

—The latest and prettiest song now being sung on the stage, is entitled "The Indian Summer Time." It is by the popular author, Will L. Thompson, of East Liverpool, Ohio. The price is 40 cents. Send the author half price and you will receive a copy.

—FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale a span of good work mules, one five and the other eight years old, weighing respectively 1,000, and 1,100 pounds. Will be sold cheap. Also, one mule 5 months old. For further particulars call on

W. T. BORING,

10-26-tf. Mapleton Depot, Pa.

—A single trial of Dr. Henry Baxter's *M*andrake Bitters will cenvince any one troublee with costiveness, torpid liver or any kindred diseases of their curative properties. They only cost 25 cents per bottle. For sale by T. *M.* Logan.

—An operation was performed upon Mrs. Mattie Stever, of this place, at the Jefferson hospital, Philadelphia, by Dr. King, last Wednesday. We note with pleasure that Mrs. Stever stood the operation heroically, and later reports from her state that she is getting along nicely and expects to get home in about three weeks.

—Mrs. M. E. Evans has in her possession a live owl which measures over four feet from tip to tip. The bird was caught by James Black, of Cassville, and was brought over on Monday by Mr. Hight. Mrs. Evans intends having the bird killed and stuffed, preparatory to placing it in the show window as an advertisement.

—Rev. R. E. Wilson, pastor of Simpson M. E. church, Altoona, was recently tried on a charge of intoxication and immoral conduct. The evidence showed that on a trip to Roanoke, Va., he had drunk Jamaica ginger tor cramp. The verdict was guilty of intoxication without immoral conduct. Rev. Wilson has resigned his pastorate.

—Washington Camp, No. 59, Patriotic Order Sons of America, was favored with a fraternal visit from the following members of Washington Camp, No 321, of Huntingdon, yesterday evening: C. M. Taylor, G. W. Bunn, Joseph McCahan, Elmer K. Roop, C. C. Brewster, W. V. Ellis, T. A. Westbrook, Wm. McCahan, Herbert Heffner, A. M. Steel, Albert Kershaw, Frank Knepp, J. P. Ross, L. A. Green.

—THE ITEM sometimes fails to chronicle the news, but when such failures occur they are the result of ignorance or forgetfulness. We have bnt recently been informed that Abram K. Miller, of Union township, and Miss Maggie Wilson, of Juniata county, were married October 20, 1892, at Mifflintown, by Rev. M. L. Drum. Both are fine young people and at this late date the ITEM extends congratulations and best wishes.

—The superstition about the number 13 being unlucky is put to multiplied test in the new twenty-five-cent pieces. On one side of the coin there are no less than ten repetitions of the number 13. There are 13 stars, 13 letters in the scroll held in the eagle's beak, 13 marginal feathers in each wing, 13 tail feathers, 13 parallel lines in the shield, 13 horizontal bars, 13 arrow heads in one claw, 13 leaves on the branch in the other claw, and 13 letters in the words "quarter dollar." There hasn't seemed to be anything unlucky in the 13 original States nor in the 13 stripes on the flag, and now it remains to be seen if the man who gets his pockets full of the new quarter dollars will be unlucky.

—The Mapleton band participated in two Democratic jubilees last week—one at Huntingdon on Tuesday night and the other at Mount Union on Wednesday night, and the boys seem none the worse for their associations. At Mount Union they were excellently treated and the people seemed well satisfied with the music rendered. The boys are grateful to R. J. Faust, Esq., Geo. W. Lukens, C. E. Hart, Mrs. Withers and others, for attentions shown them. The band was also well used by some at Huntingdon, but for some reason our Huntingdon contemporaries failed to note in their accounts of the jubilee demonstration, the presence of the boys. Perhaps this was due to the tact that the Mapleton band is composed of quiet and orderly gentlemen.

—When coughing at night is particularly troublesome the thorough warming of the bed previous to its being occupied will often avert an attack. The taking of a warm drink, preferably a glass of hot milk, before retiring, or, better, after getting in bed, is equally as good. The opportunity to warm a bed is not always possible, but it is generally very easy to procure a hot drink of some kind, no matter where one happens to be. One of the nicest ways to warm a bed is by ironing the lower sheet, and as much of the upper one as is thrown back when the bed is opened. After this is done quickly draw up the bed clothing and place the bottles of hot water or the old fashioned warm log or bricks in between the ironed sheets. Persons with consumption or heart disease will secure untold comfort and many restful nights if they always go to warmed beds to seek repose.

—The following clipping from the Baltimore *American* notes a pleasant duty performed by Rev. B. F. Clarkson, son of Hon. D. Clarkson, of Cassville: "A proud father and a happy mother were on election day blessed with having born to them twins, a boy and a girl. The fortunate couple are Mr. and Mrs. Wm. C. Price, of West Lanvale street. The parents concluded to name the little ones after President-elect and child and so wrote to Mr. Cleveland. The latter responded in a neat letter, on behalf of himself and wife, in which he thanked the parents for so honoring him and his wife, and wished the new-comers happy and prosperous lives. On Sunday the little ones were christened Grover Cleveland and Ruth Folsom, respectively. Rev. B. F. Clarkson, of Franklin Street Methodist Episcopal church, performed the baptismal ceremony. Mrs. Price and the little ones are getting along nicely."

A Pleasant Reunion.

A very enjoyable thanksgiving was held at the residence of Dr. Clarkson in Lewistown on the 24th inst., to accommodate him, whose time is almost hourly taken up in his practice, and his sister Mary, teaching in the high school in Altoona, and Anna L., teaching in the great Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, N. Y. They had their reunion there and there were present the Judge and his wife and Emrette, of Cassville; Rev. B. F. and son Charles, of Baltimore; Mrs. S. A. Craine, her daughter Maud and son, W. Monroe Craine, druggist, Mrs. Ida Lewis, her daughter Elda and son Max, and Mary E. Clarkson, of Altoona; Mrs. Belle Hessman and little son, of Rock Island county, Illinois, and Anna L., of Brooklyn, N. Y. Those two had never met, Anna having been born five years after Mrs. Hessman had gone to the west.

The judge never raised a child that did not spend part of his or her time in teaching and we presume he does not now begrudge the money expended in their preparation, even if it did run far up into the hundreds, since he sees them all prepared for usefulness while they live.

Teachers's Local Institute.

A local institute will be held in Mill Creek on Saturday, December 10, 1892. This is the first for the district comprising Brady and Union townships and Mapleton borough. Following is the program:

ARITHMETIC,—
Prof. J. G. Zerby and S. L. Glasgow.

DUTY PARENTS OWE TO THE SCHOOL,—
J. H. Tate, B. P. Steel, M. B. Wright.

HOW TO INTEREST LITTLE FOLKS,—
Misses Fannie Isenberg, Minerva Stell, Allie Greenland.

MONOTONY IN THE SCHOOL ROOM,—
E. U. Hamilton, R. S. Henderson.

PAPER,— Miss Gertrude Kauffman.

PHYSIOLOGY,—
Alice G. Myers, Stella Wilson, J. H. Tate.

A BAD SCHOOL,— John O. Smith.

HOW WE MAY RAISE OUR SALARIES,—
Prof. Lehman.

DISCIPLINE,—
M. C. Chilcote, A. G. Thompson, E. G. Rex.

HOW TO SECURE ATTENTION,—
Misses Mary E. Smith and Lida Lightner.

TRIFLES,— J. G. Dell.

GENERAL HISTORY IN COUNTRY SCHOOLS,—
J. B. Boring, I. N. Swope.

Supt. S. G. Rudy and Profs. J. H. Brumbaugh, L. S. Shimmell, J. B. Boring, —— Bowman and others will be present. Everybody invited.

McCarl--Henderson.

A very pleasant affair occurred at the residence of R. S. Henderson, on Hill street, Thanksgiving afternoon, the occasion being the marriage of his daughter Alice to R. Newton McCarl. Rev. M. L. Smith was the officiating clergyman and only the immediate relatives of the contracting parties were invited to join in the festivities of the occasion. The bride and groom are among the best young people of our town and are foremost in good works. The ITEM joins in extending them congratulations and best wishes. The Mapleton band serenaded them on Saturday evening.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Miss Maggie Hamilton.

An associated press dispatch from Kittanning, dated last Sunday, was as follows:

"Last Tuesday Miss Maggie Hamilton, a teacher in the public schools of Allegheny, came to this city to spend Thanksgiving with her brother-in-law, Richard Reynolds, the well-known superintendent of the P. & W. R. R. Soon after her arrival Miss Hamilton was attacked with typhoid fever. Last night she was delirious. In some mysterious manner she eluded the vigilance of her nurses, and early this morning she escaped from the house. An hour later her body was found in the river. She had drowned herself in about sixteen inches of water."

The lady referred to was a native of Mapleton and a half sister of Mrs. H. C. Kinsloe, of Newton Hamilton. The remains will be interred at Newton Hamilton to-day.

Death of Edward Dougherty.

Mr. Edward Dougherty died at his home in Robertsdale, this county, at one o'clock Sunday morning last, November 20th. He was a son of the late John Dougherty, of Mount Union, and is survived by a brother who resides in the far west and also a sister living in Mount Union.

About two years ago he married Mrs. Troy. Mr. Dougherty was a well-to-do citizen and a good Democrat. He owned a large tract of coal land adjoining the Rockhill Iron and Coal Company's property in Carbon township.

Until a few years ago deceased belonged to the Catholic church.

His remains were taken to Broad Top City Monday for burial—*Monitor.*

Winter Excursion Tickets.

The Pennsylvania railroad company has placed on sale at all its principal ticket offices excursion tickets to all the prominent winter resorts. This territory includes the resorts of New Jersey, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Florida and Cuba. The tickets are sold at the usual low rates, and the return coupons are valid until May 30th, 1893.

The magnificent facilities of the Pennsylvania railroad, with its many connections, make this the favorite line for winter travel.

Reformatory Notes.

From Record of Nov. 26.

Population, 419.

Last consecutive number, 1050.

The visitors this week numbered 49.

A final discharge was sent to No. 604 on Monday.

The hospital contains two patients at this writing.

The monthly school examinations were held this week.

Five men were received from Erie county on Thursday.

Stone cutters are at work on stone for the new cell house.

The larger brick kiln, containing 169,000 brick, is ready for firing.

Inmate 716 returned to the Reformatory from parole on Tuesday.

Since our last issue the shirt factory received 170 doz. shirts and shipped 60 doz.

Inmate 198 having served his maximum sentence, was discharged on Saturday.

The carpenters are at work on storm doors for the general superintendent's house.

The shirt factory shut down for a short time yesterday on account of having no steam.

The machinists spent a portion of the week in the dynamo room repairing the dynamo engines.

No. 196 was released from the Reformatory yesterday at the expiration of his maximum sentence.

Citizen plasterers are giving the cells in the cell building between Wards A and C the final coat of plaster.

The stock of live pork was increased by five since our last issue, making the total number now on hand 64.

A pretty sight in the green house is a lemon tree in full bloom. The perfume from the flowers scents the whole room.

Steward Lang was in the country on Thursday and yesterday and purchased twenty head of cattle for the institution.

Tinner Rung has been at work this week on tin for the roof of the new brush shop, bake pans for the kitchen, torches for the boiler house, and tin cups for the store room.

Thanksgiving day was observed at this institution by a cessation of work and a half-holiday for the officers. The inmates were treated to a very nice Thanksgiving dinner, which seemed to be appreciated by all.

Carpenter Superintendent Bowman and men repaired the wagon shed this week. The part replaced had been torn out during the fire which destroyed the two large shop buildings, in order to put the sleighs in a place of safety.

The yard gangs are at work leveling up the yard around the new cell house and are hauling the surplus dirt outside the walls to make a new walk from the Reformatory to connect with the pavement in Smithfield.

THE WEATHER

Is getting cooler now, and with the changes in the season coms changes in our business. Summer goods have given their place to

Heavier Weights

and we are not behind in meeting the demands. Our shelves are crowded with a full line of Fall and Winter goods, such as

Canton Flannels,

Mixed Flannels, Woolen Goods of all kinds, heavy Cotton and Woolen Underwear, &c., &c. Also, a complete line of

Hardware,

Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware, and a full and complete stock of Groceries of all kinds. It will pay you to

Give us a Call.

Respectfully Yours,

A. B. Gillam.

Examine Yocum's

SCHOOL SHOES

Before Buying.

It is the Most Complete Shoe In the Market.

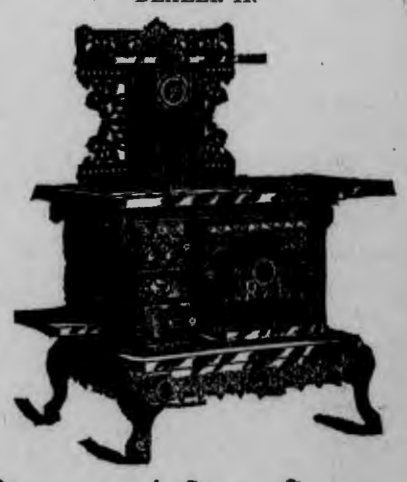
Geo W. Yocum,

Hazlett Block. 402 Penn St.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

B. F. GODARD,

—DEALER IN—



Stoves and Stove Repairs.

PHOSPHATE & FERTILIZERS;

Your Patronage Solicited.

Mapleton Depot, Pa

March of a Camel Caravan.

Perhaps the weirdest and most impressive of the many unwonted memories that the traveler carries away with him from such like travel in the East is the recollection of the camel caravans which he has encountered at night. Out of the black darkness is heard the distant boom of a heavy bell. Mournfully, and with perfect regularity of iteration it sounds, gradually swelling nearer and louder, and perhaps mingling with the tones of smaller bells signaling the rearguard of the same caravan. The big bell is the insignia and alarm of the leading camel alone. But nearer and louder as the sound becomes, not another sound and not a visible object appear to accompany it. Suddenly, and without the slightest warning, there looms out of the darkness, like the apparition of a phantom ship, the form of the Captain of the caravan. His spongy tread sounds softly on the smooth sand, and like a great string of linked ghouls the silent procession stalks by and is swallowed up in the night.

And how wonderful and everpresent is the contrast in Eastern travel to all life and movement at home. No heavy carts and lumbering wagons jolt to and fro between the farmyard and the fields. No light vehicles and swift equipages dash past upon macadamized roads. Alas! there are no roads; and if no roads, how much less any vehicles or wagons. Thatched roofs and tiled cottages, lanes and hedgerows and trim fields, rivers coursing between full banks, beyond all the roar and sudden smoky rush of the train—these might not exist in the world at all, and do not exist in the world of the Persian, straightened and stunted, but inexpressibly tranquil in his existence. Here all is movement and bustle, flux and speed; there everything is imperturbable, immemorial, immutable, slow.

The Derby Hat.

If the derby hat is to be crowded out by the easier and softer styles of head gear there won't be much regret over its going. In spite of its advantages as a cross between the silk hat and the slouch, it has never had the merits of either of those styles. It has always had the discomforts of the silk hat without having its dash or beauty, and it has not been much dressier than a neat soft hat, although it has always been more uncomfortable. It is a bad thing for a hot day, and it isn't much for a cold spell, and fate help the man who wears it in the morning after a banquet. The tendency now is to easy hats, and it ought to be encouraged. Men have laughed a great deal at women's slavery to fashion, but they have never been able to point to a more forcible illustration of that slavery than their own adherence to the derby hat supplied.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Taste and Smell.

Some curious observations by Professor Jashow indicate that our appreciation of food depends largely, if not chiefly, upon the sense of smell instead of that of taste. The subject of the investigation was a student twenty-one years old, who inherited from his mother the defect—acquired by her in childhood—of complete absence of the sense of smell, taste and other sensations being unaffected. He was found to be unable to detect any difference between tea, coffee and water. In three trials out of five he confused bitter almond water and water, but distinguished between ether and water and ether and ammonia. Fruit syrups were simply sweet, no difference between them being perceived. Cloves and cinnamon were recognized, but mustard and pepper gave only a sharp sensation on the tongue.—Trenton (N. J.) American.

The Turks, in the final siege of Constantinople, employed catapults and balistas side by side with cannon.

"Your Work in Life."

A series of 13 articles by successful men in as many pursuits is one of the many strong groups of articles which are announced in *The Youth's Companion* for 1893. "The Bravest Deed I Ever Saw" is the topic of another series by United States Generals. The prospectus for the coming year of *The Companion* is more varied and generous than ever. Those who subscribe at once will receive the paper free to Jan. 1, 1893, and for a full year from that date Only $1.75 a year. Address THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Annie W. Jordan

Of 165 Tremont St., Boston, was in very poor health, from bad circulation of the blood, having rush of blood to the head, numb spells and chills, and the physician said the veins were almost bursting all over her body. A collision with a double runner brought on neuralgia of the liver, causing great suffering. She could not take the doctor's medicine, so took

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

and soon fully recovered, and now enjoys perfect health. She says she could praise Hood's Sarsaparilla all day and then not say enough.

Hood's Pills are hand-made, and are perfect in proportion and appearance.

N Y N U—48

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR DECEMBER 4.

Lesson Text: "Worked Among the Gentiles," Acts xiv., 8-22—Golden Text: Matt. xii., 21—Commentary.

8. "And there sat a certain man at Lystra, impotent in his feet, who never had walked." In chapter iii., 2, see a similar case, and compare John v., 3-9. This man's physical condition is a picture of the spiritual condition of every one who has not been born from above. There is not, as some assert without Scriptural authority, a spark of good even in the worst of men, which only needs enlarging and cultivating, but all are by nature children of wrath, and in us—that is in our flesh—there dwelleth no good thing (Eph. ii., 3 Rom. vii., 18).

9. "The same heard Paul speak." And it is evident from this verse that as he heard he received, for faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the Word of God (Rom. x., 17). The entrance of God's Word giveth light (Ps. cxix., 130). We may imagine Paul telling how Jesus when on earth had healed instantly, with a word or a touch, the lame, the blind, the deaf, the dumb, and how He had even raised the dead; and that the same signs and wonders had been wrought in His name by His servants since He had ascended, proving Him to be still the very same Jesus.

10. "Stand upright on thy feet." Thus spoke Paul to the impotent man, as looking upon him he perceived that he had faith to be healed, and immediately he leaped and walked. For the first time in his life he stood on his feet and walked; it was an entirely new experience by the power of God upon him. Jesus did the work, Paul was the channel of blessing, the helpless man was the glad recipient. He giveth power to the faint and to them that have no might. He increases the strength. Where is our faith?

11. "The gods come down to us in the likeness of men." Such was the testimony of the blind heathen who knew nothing of the true God, but worshiped many fanciful gods which had no existence. God had come down to earth in the likeness of man, and it was His power which had made this man whole, but they knew Him not (I Tim. iii., 16).

12. "And they called Barnabas Jupiter," etc. They gave to the servants of God these heathen names, as when Daniel and his companions in Babylon were also given heathen names. We must not be offended if people give us names that do not belong to us, for they called Jesus Beelzebub, glutton, wine bibber. Neither may we feel flattered if high sounding titles are bestowed upon us. Love is not puffed up.

13. "Then the priest of Jupiter would have done sacrifice with the people." They were about to worship Paul and Barnabas, believing them to be more than men. It suggests the question as to whether in the lives of most Christians there is anything to cause people to say, "That is not natural; there is something supernatural about that person; that meekness or patience or wisdom or power is of God."

14. "Barnabas and Paul rent their clothes." Are we as horrified if we hear given to us the praise which ought to be given only to God, or are we apt to covet this very thing and love to have it given out that ourselves are some great people (chapter viii., 9). Unless we delight to give all glory to God, and seek glory only for God, we have not the Spirit of Christ—for He sought neither His own will nor His own glory (John vi., 38; viii., 50).

15. "Turn from these vanities unto the living God, which made heaven and earth and the sea and all things that are therein." With great earnestness did the apostles seek to turn the people's thoughts from themselves to God, as when the angel said to John, "See thou do it not, worship God" (Rev. xxii., 9). The tendency to-day is to think more of man than of God, and the great trouble is that many men do not feel troubled about it but love to have it so, forgetting I Cor. i., 26-31.

16. "Who in times past suffered all Nations to walk in their own ways." Since God has placed man on earth He has been trying him in every possible way—in Eden and out of Eden, without law and under law, under grace and under the Holy Spirit—and he shall have one trial more under the personal reign of the Lord Jesus. In due time it shall be fully proven that man apart from God is only failure.

17. "Nevertheless He left not Himself without witnesses." In Rom. i., 20, 21, it is made plain that in all ages all are without excuse, for God may be known by His works, and even in the darkest corners of earth there is a light which, if lived in, will be recognized by God in some way. Compare Acts xvii., 30.

18. "And with these sayings scarce restrained they the people." Sight is a great thing to the natural man, and what one sees is apt to fully persuade. The spiritual man makes more of that which he cannot see These people have seen the impotent man healed through Paul and Barnabas, and it was hard to convince them that the work was done by one unseen and not by these two men. See II Cor. iv., 18; v., 7; Heb. xi., 27, and say which is most real to you, the seen or the unseen.

19. "Having stoned Paul, drew him out of the city supposing he had been dead." How fickle is man! Those who would have worshiped Paul are persuaded to stone him. How busy and persevering is the devil and what willing servants he has among men! These unbelieving Jews came quickly and earnestly from Antioch and Iconium to seek the death of Paul. How few go forth earnestly to bring life to the dying. Answer Isa. vi., 6, as he did.

20. "He rose up and came into the city." While the disciples, helpless to protect him, stood around his apparently dead body, God gave him back to them to their great surprise and joy, for his work was not yet accomplished. It may be that while they were bruising and so ill treating his poor body he was enjoying that of which he tells in II Cor. xii., 1-4, and having seen the glory was strengthened for future service.

21. The day after the stoning he and Barabas set forth to Derbe, where they preached the Gospel and made many disciples, and then instead of proceeding home to Tarsus they turn about, retrace their steps and visit again the very places where they have been so persecuted. What self denial and courage, and love for souls, and devotion to Jesus! Lord give us more of such a spirit.

22. Here are great words for us. By his Word and Spirit we must be established and continue (Luke viii., 15; John viii., 31; II Chron. xx., 20, l. c.) and learn to endure patiently for His sake (Jas. i., 12; Rev. ii., 10; John xvi., 23). Seeing only Jesus, coveting only His approval (Math. xvii., 8; II Tim., 15), we, too, shall be able to declare what God has done with us (verse 27), for "It is God who worketh" (Phil. ii., 13). —Lesson Helper.

The Sultan of Morocco's bicycle cost $2,000, but a five-cent package of court-plaster will equal it in value if the emergency arrives.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THE cholera still lingers in Europe.

ENGLAND and Portugal are at odds.

SPAIN is on the brink of bankruptcy.

SIX comets are now visible in the heavens.

COTTON crop prospects are growing worse.

AUSTRALIA is shipping lemons to California.

BLACK fire opals have been discovered in Oregon.

FRANCE holds $500,000,000 of Spanish securities.

MAST is plentiful in the higher Sierras this season.

FIFTY-THREE per cent. of the farms of Iowa are mortgaged.

THE volume of business continues at about ten per cent. more than last year.

HAMBURG held a jubilee on November 25 to celebrate its deliverance from cholera.

THERE are 40,000 little children in London who go breakfastless to school every morning.

ALL the ports of Hawaii have been thrown open to commerce without restriction of any kind.

THE Eastern fabric mills have experienced an unusually prosperous year owing to cheap cotton.

THERE are 950,000 persons, ninety per cent. men, in 875 Russian jails, built to hold 570,000.

MASSACHUSETTS statistics show a daily average of 172 births, fifty-nine marriages and 128 deaths.

CAPITALISTS are buying up large tracts of land in Texas, at low prices, to be planted in cotton next season.

JUDGE WOODSON, of St. Joseph, Mo., has decided that the Cherokees had no right to lease the Strip to cattlemen for grazing purposes.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY SPAULDING fears cholera may gain a foothold here in the spring and will maintain precautions against the introduction of the scourge.

A SENSATIONAL trial is about to begin in Palermo, Sicily. A couple of peasants poured some corrosive sublimate into the chalice from which the celebrant partakes of the holy wine in the church. The priest drank it and fell dead at the foot of the altar.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

THE personal estate of the late Duke of Manchester was worth only $3165.

THE Prince of Wales, Czar Alexander and Kaiser William are all pronounced big feeders.

PAUL BOURGET, the distinguished literary rival of Dumas, was once a Parisian reporter.

JULIAN HAWTHORNE, who is the father of seven children, calls his home at Sag Harbor "The House of Seven Gabblers."

THE Daughters of the American Revolution, in Washington, will have a portrait of Mrs. Harrison painted for the White House gallery.

LIEUTENANT PEARY has agreed to take charge of another Polar expedition, but will be obliged to surrender his commission in the navy.

JOHN DECKER, the last of the Chiefs of the old New York Volunteer Fire Department, died a few days ago, at his home, Port Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y.

EDISON, the famous inventor, is as simple in his habits and mode of life as a poor clerk. Cracked wheat and cream is his daily lunch, and he often dines almost as plainly.

MME. ADELE CEEPAY, whose essay on "The Dangers of the Emancipation of Women," Gladstone wished might be put within the reach of men and women in England, is said to be a Viennese.

EDWARD ATKINSON, who, after fifty years of work, has made a trip across the water for recreation, finds that there is no difficulty in smoke prevention where municipal authorities insist upon it.

JUDGE SHEPHERD, the newly appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and said to be the youngest man that ever held the position, began business life as a telegraph operator in Washington, D. C.

ONE of the new Virginian Representatives in the Fifty-third Congress will be J. W. Marshall, of Craig County, better known as "Cyclone Jim," an original and rapid talker, a master of repartee and a good story-teller.

JOSEPH COOK, the noted Boston author and lecturer, is described as a broad shouldered man with a massive head and intellectual face framed in becoming side whiskers of mixed gray and red, and kindly features illumined by a pair of large blue eyes.

THERE is no foundation whatever for the report which is being so persistently circulated that the Prince of Wales contemplates visiting the Chicago exhibition, nor is it true that there has been any idea of the Duke of York crossing the Atlantic next year.

EX-REPRESENTATIVE S. V. WHITE is teaching the boys of this country a good lesson. When he was overwhelmed by financial disaster the courts adjudged his Western creditors fifty cents on each dollar of indebtedness. Mr. White is paying them dollar for dollar.

FATAL EARTHQUAKE.

The City of La Union Laid Low and Many Persons Killed.

Advices from La Union, San Salvador, by the steamer City of Sydney, state that an earthquake has laid low nearly all the houses in the city, and that those left standing had their walls so cracked that it was not safe to remain in them. The people are living in tents and are in fear of further disturbance.

A passenger on the steamer City of Panama, which called at La Union on the way up, and which was subsequently passed by the City of Sydney, writes that he went ashore and viewed the ruins. The desolation was complete. The residents of the city were almost driven to a frenzy, and processions were parading the streets with ringing bells, headed by priests praying for an abatement of the disturbances.

Many persons were killed and many were seriously injured.

THE New York Superior Court has decided that the pension of $37,500 which the directors of the New York Life Insurance company agreed to pay to the retiring President of the company, Mr. Beers, during the remainder of his life, is illegal, and must not be paid.

HIRAM LANE, a youth of eleven years, broke a window-pane at his home near Huntingtonville, N. Y., and his father threatened to beat him. Shortly after, he was found hanging in a boathouse, nearby, dead. He committed suicide through fear.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

Naturalists assert that a healthy swallow will devour 6000 flies every day.

It has been calculated that a cannon ball travels a mile in a little less than three seconds.

In a thunder storm it is unsafe to take refuge under a white poplar tree, as that tree seems to attract lightning.

The use of petroleum on Russian railways, which was 1887 tons in 1881, had reached 286,737 tons in 1891.

California has a lake which is estimated to contain $2,000,000 worth of soda, and it has just been sold to English capitalists.

Malet of Paris has just broken the ballooning record. He travelled from Paris to Darmstadt, 350 miles, through a snowstorm, and was 36 hours in the balloon.

Leaves attract dew; boards, sticks and stones do not, because leaves have a chemical use for dew and detain it, while boards, sticks and stones have none and do not.

The long distance telephone from Trieste to Vienna has been extended to Prague, a distance of 728 miles. The sounds are heard at each end of the line with great distinctness.

A Pennsylvanian has invented a method of obtaining hydrocarbon gas black by burning ordinary illuminating gas over a series of long, narrow metallic plates, the resulting gas black being scraped off automatically.

The Harvard faculty has announced that during the winter practical courses will be given to medical practitioners in bacteriological diagnosis of Asiatic cholera. Imported germs will be used.

In some of the German mines water is forced under pressure into the coal-seams before blasting, thus removing the risk of explosions from dust far more effectively than by the ordinary method of sprinkling.

At Manheim an inventor has in successful operation a cab that is propelled by a motor resembling in some respects a gas engine. The power is obtained by explosions of a mixture of atmospheric air and petroleum.

A freight car 36 feet long has been built of steel in Manchester, England, for the Mexican Railway Company. It is said to be no heavier than a 34 foot wooden car, and will hold nearly three times as much with no more dead weight.

Carbo-illumina is a new discovery in metallurgy, to which aluminum bears the same relation as iron does to steel. It is said to be cheap and to have all the better qualities of bronze and gunmetal, without their faults. It is said to be unexcelled for fine castings, as gongs, locks, latches and patterns.

In the course of the State geological survey Chief Calvin found a bed of chalk stone and saurian clay measuring 50 feet in thickness on the Sioux river in Sioux City, Iowa, and which underlies about 600 acres in the city. He says it is 45 per cent. carbonate of lime, and that the best Portland cement can be cheaply made from it. It is in the same stratum as the celebrated Yankton cement beds.

Educated Indians.

Hampton Institute in the last thirteen years has graduated 318 Indian students, and a return recently published at Washington shows that 283 of these, or eighty-nine per cent., have a satisfactory record. When the temptations and the semi-barbarism which surround these pupils on their return is considered, it is amazing that only a tenth should fall away from an "honest, industrious and temperate life," which is required by the institute of the graduates whom from year to year it records as "satisfactory." The Congress which just adjourned reduced the sums spent for Indian education on the score of "economy."—[Philadelphia Press.

The Envious Man.

"Small always looks sour and out of sorts. What's the matter with him?"

"Oh he can't stand prosperity."

"Can't stand prosperity! Why he is getting, getting all the time and never spends a cent."

"I mean he can't stand his neighbors' prosperity."—[New York Press.

In Olden Times

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action, but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently cure habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY, }

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of $100 for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

{SEAL}

A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

BEECHAM'S PILLS enjoy the largest sale of any proprietary medicine in the world. Made only in St. Helens, England.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

-How is- -Your Blood?-

I had a malignant breaking out on my leg below the knee, and was cured sound and well with two and a half bottles of S.S.S. Other blood medicines had failed to do me any good. WILL C. BEATY, Yorkville, S. C.

TRADE S.S.S. MARK.

I was troubled from childhood with an aggravated case of Tetter, and three bottles of S.S.S. cured me permanently. WALLACE MANN, Mannville, I. T.

Our book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Driving the Brain

at the expense of the Body. While we drive the brain we must build up the body. Exercise, pure air—foods that make healthy flesh—refreshing sleep—such are methods. When loss of flesh, strength and nerve become apparent your physician will doubtless tell you that the quickest builder of all three is

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod Liver Oil, which not only creates flesh of and in itself, but stimulates the appetite for other foods.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N Y. All druggists.

"August Flower"

"For two years I suffered terribly with stomach trouble, and was for all that time under treatment by a physician. He finally, after trying everything, said my stomach was worn out, and that I would have to cease eating solid food. On the recommendation of a friend I procured a bottle of August Flower. It seemed to do me good at once. I gained strength and flesh rapidly. I feel now like a new man, and consider that August Flower has cured me." Jas. E. Dederick, Saugerties, N.Y.

DR. KILMER'S **SWAMP-ROOT**

THE GREAT KIDNEY, LIVER AND BLADDER CURE.

Diabetes,

Excessive quantity and high colored urine.

La Grippe,

Cures the bad after effects of this trying epidemic and restores lost vigor and vitality.

Impure Blood,

Eczema, scrofula, malaria, pimples, blotches.

General Weakness,

Constitution all run down, loss of ambition, and a disinclination to all sorts of work.

Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle, if not benefited, Druggists will refund you the price paid.

At Druggists, 50c. Size, $1.00 Size.

"Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free.

DR. KILMER & CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

FAMOUS TREASURE FINDS.

MONEY, JEWELS AND RELICS OF PRICELESS VALUE UNEARTHED.

Fortunes Made by the Recovery of a Wrecked Spanish Galleon—The Treasure of Hildesheim.

THE recovery of the Spanish galleon wrecked off Hispaniola, of which the bullion was secured by some English speculators in 1687, has cost later generations dearly. The Duke of Albemarle, Governor of Jamaica, received $450,000, the royal share was $50,000, gentlemen who had adventured $500 took $40,000 to $60,000. Innumerable have been the disastrous enterprises which this success promoted. Within the last few years we saw a company formed to recovery Napoleon's army chest, sunk with the vessel that contained it at Abukir.

Perhaps the most interesting find, saving those wondrous tombs in South Russia, was the "Treasure of Guarrazar," discovered in 1858. Some peasants traveling near Toledo noticed objects of gold and jewel work washed partly out of the ground by heavy rains. They broke them to pieces and divided them. Happily an intelligent man heard the story in time, bought up every fragment, pieced them all together and fled to Paris, where he sold the lot to the Musee Cluny. The objects proved to be eleven crowns—mostly "votive"—of Gothic monarchs who ruled Spain during the Seventh Century. Of the owner in two cases there is no doubt at all, for they bear his name in letters of gold hanging by gold chains from the circlet, with a jewel pendant from each letter. One bearing the simple inscription, "Suinthila," who reigned from 621-631 A. D.; the other, "Reccesvinthus rex offeret." His date was 649-671 A. D. Two, if not more, are queens' crowns. One, the largest, has thirty big sapphires and thirty pearls of great size; below it hangs a cross set with large sapphires and pearls, which, again, has jeweled pendants. But we must not describe minutely objects which are, perhaps, better known, to antiquarians at least, than any pieces of goldsmiths' work existing.

The "Treasure of Hildesheim" also is priceless. It was found by soldiers digging a trench for siege practice near the town of that name in 1860. We cannot doubt that this glorious trouvaille was the "camp" equippage of some very rich traveler, probably a Roman general—though conjecture has boundless field for speculating how it could find its way to Hildesheim, which the Roman armies never reached. There are stewpans, pots, plates, a batterie de cuisine complete, all of silver, exquisite in form and in ornament; the legs, so to call them, of a table, stands for lamps, and other things indefinable, all silver and all lovely; a complete dinner service, plates, dishes, cups, goblets, of beautiful Greek work, in silver, with gold wreaths and attachments. One might say in truth that the goldsmith's art could not go beyond the grace and richness of these articles—many of which are ascribed to the first century A. D.—had not the Russian find surpassed them. The Hildesheim Treasure is at Berlin; the Russian at the Winter Palace. That, in truth, is glorious beyond imagining. Of one piece, M. Thiers declared, in rapture, that a Nation would be justified in making war on the Czar for possession of it. This is the "Nikopol Vase." Volumes have been written and libraries will be written on these marvels. Therefore we do not dwell upon them. They have been recovered from tumult in the neighborhood of the ancient Greek colonies on the Black Sea.—London Standard.

The Great Wall of China.

The great wall of China was measured in many places by Mr. Unthank, an American engineer, when engaged on a survey for a Chinese railway. His measurements gave the height at eighteen feet, and a width on top of fifteen feet. Every few hundred yards there is a tower twenty-four feet square and twenty to forty-five feet high. The foundation of the wall is of solid granite. Mr. Unthank brought home with him a brick from the wall which is supposed to have been made 200 years before the time of Christ.

In building the immense stone fence to keep out the Tartars the builders never attempted to avoid mountains or chasms to save expense. For 1300 miles the wall goes over mountain and plain, and every foot of the foundation is in solid granite, and the rest of the structure is solid masonry. In some places the wall is built smooth up against the bank, or canons, or precipices, where there is a sheer descent of a thousand feet. Small streams are arched over, but in larger streams the walls run to the water's edge, and a tower is built on each side.

On the top or the wall there are breastworks or defenses, facing in and out, so the defending force can pass from one tower to another without being exposed to an enemy from either side. To calculate the time in building or the cost of this wall is beyond human skill. So far as the magnitude of the work is concerned, it surpasses everything in ancient and modern times of which there is any trace. The pyramids of Egypt are nothing compared to it.—Detroit Free Press.

Many helmets of the Fourteenth Century were provided with door visors, opening laterally on hinges.

THE MODERN KNIGHT.

His shield was bright, that Knight of old,
His sword was keen, his courage high;
In shining steel on charger bold,
He bravely rode to win or die.
In battle fierce he sought his fame,
Or in the tourney sword to sword;
Discourtesy his greatest shame—
His lady's smile his best reward.

He bears no shield, our modern Knight,
No glittering sword or lance he wields;
Yet well he knows the keen delight
That courage finds in warring fields.
To bear the ball beyond the goal,
To check the rush, to tackle true,
Inflames as much the striving soul
As joust or combat used to do.

And who shall say that courage high
Has not its place in modern life,
When thronging thousands testify
The manly love for manly strife?
Our Knights that nobly play their parts
Know the stern joys that warriors feel,
And canvas jackets cover hearts
As brave as ever beat in steel!

—Outing.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

A soft answer will kill where a club would fail.—Ram's Horn.

There are men who tire themselves almost to death looking for an easy place.—Ram's Horn.

It isn't the "flighty" poet who is responsible for all the fugitive verses.—Boston Courier.

The humorists of this country seem to have made a butt of the goat.—Philadelphia Record.

Broom—"So you are on your wedding tour, eh?" Groom (sadly)—"No; a lecture tour!"—Truth.

In his moments of abstraction even the pickpocket thinks time is money.—Philadelphia Times.

The trouble is that you never know when you've got enough until you've got too much.—Puck.

People who are always looking for trouble generally run when it looks for them.—Milwaukee Journal.

A man who lives fast cannot expect that enjoyment will keep up with him.—Binghamton Republican.

Coasting is very excellent sport, but, like some other amusements, it has its drawbacks.—Somerville Journal.

Gay—"The Widow Weed wears very heavy mourning." Day—"Yes; but she doesn't feel as black as she is dressed."—Puck.

All sorts of vexations attend the parlor matrimonial match. Even the lamp is frequently put out over it.—Binghamton Leader.

There are some men who can't take home a beefsteak without believing they are taking their wife a present.—Atchison Globe.

More people with patent leather shoes on borrow money they never pay back than men who wear shoes that are patched.—Atchison Globe.

The next thing a long-suffering public learns will be the fact that gas companies are putting pneumatic tires on their gas meters.—Ohio State Journal.

Man goes to law to get his right,
(Of common sense bereft,)
Ignoring that in such a fight,
All others have got left.
—Boston Transcript.

"What coat of arms is that on the panel of your carriage?" "Give it up. Had to have it stuck on before we could engage a footman."—New York Herald.

Men are a good deal better collectively than they are individually. Many a man will do that privately which he will denounce in a crowd.—Atchison Globe.

As a rule, a man who has a mustache he can twist, or whiskers he can stroke, is three times as long making up his mind as one who hasn't.—Atchison Globe.

Appearances Not Deceptive: Priscilla—"When Charlie proposed to me the poor fellow did look so silly." Prunella—"Well, no wonder."—New York Herald.

There's plenty of room at the top, but you shouldn't tell an ambitious artist so just as he is on the point of sending his picture to the exhibition.—Somerville Journal.

Mr. New—"On the stage they always have such dolt, woodeny actors to represent dukes and kings." Mr. Know—"Yes; that's so to have them true to life."—Puck.

Boggs—"Hello there, Joggs, what are you going to do with that keg of powder?" Joggs—"I am going to try to blow myself away from a porous plaster that is on my back."—Harvard Lampoon.

Admiring Neighbor—"Do you think the pretty pet is going to be like his father." Fond Mother—"I shouldn't be at all surprised. He keeps me up every night, as it is, and is fractious in the morning."

Mr. Bronson—"Did you have an interesting subject presented for your consideration this morning at church. Mr. Bronson—"Very. But I couldn't make out whether the lace trimmings were real or imitation."

Professor (to class in surgery)—"The right leg of the patient, as you see, is shorter than the left, in consequence of which he limps. Now, what would you do in a case of this kind?" Bright Student—"Limp, too."—Chicago News Record.

A Great "Honor."

In the years of his highest reputation, Daniel Webster was favored with a degree of personal adulation and "todying" which was not altogether agreeable to him.

It is related that on one occasion, when a public reception was given to him at a hotel in Boston, a particularly obsequious old officer-seeker was introduced. The man flattered Webster and ground his own ax, bowing and scraping, until the great man was tired of him, and bidding him good-day, settled down into the nearest chair.

But the man, instead of passing on and giving a chance to the next comer, lingered near, and seemed to have something still on his mind, though he looked very blissful. Webster observed this, and said, not very good-naturally:

"May I ask you, sir, if you want anything more of me?"

"Oh—oh, no!" said the man, smirkingly; "only, perhaps I may be permitted to remark that I am proud to say that my hat is having the inestimable honor to occupy the same chair with Daniel Webster!"

Webster had, as a matter of fact, sat down on the man's tall beaver hat, and crushed it out of shape.—Youth's Companion.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

48			
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1892, choice	$2 35	@	$2 37½
Medium, 1892, choice	2 05	@	—
Pea, 1892, choice	2 05	@	—
Red kidney, 1892, choice	2 75	@	2 85
Red kidney, poor to fair	—	@	—
Lima, Cal., per bush	2 05	@	2 10
Green peas, 1892, per bbl	—	@	1 80
BUTTER.			
Creamery—St. & Penn, extra	29	@	30
St. & Penn., firsts	28	@	28
Western, firsts	28	@	30
Western, seconds	24	@	26
Western, thirds	20	@	22
State dairy—half tubs, and pails, extras	26	@	27
Half tubs and pails, 1sts.	23	@	25
Half tubs and pails, 2ds.	20	@	23
Welsh tubs, extras	26	@	—
Welsh tubs, 1sts	23	@	25
Welsh tubs, 2ds	20	@	23
Western—Im. creamery, 1sts	23	@	25
W. Im. creamery, 2ds	18	@	20
W. Im. creamery, 3ds	—	@	—
Western Factory, fresh, firsts	17	@	—
W. Factory, seconds	15½	@	16
W. Factory and dairy, 3ds	—	@	15
CHEESE.			
State factory—Full cream, white, fancy	10¾	@	10⅞
Full cream, colored, fancy	10¾	@	10⅞
Full cream, good to prime	9¾	@	10¼
Part skims, choice	7¼	@	7¾
Part skims, good to prime	5¾	@	6¼
Part skims, common	3	@	3½
Full skims	1	@	2
EGGS.			
State and Penn—Fresh	—	@	28
Western—Fresh, fancy	26½	@	27
Fresh, prime	22	@	25
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—Red sorts, bbl	3 00	@	4 50
Baldwin, per bbl	1 50	@	2 75
Greening, per bbl	2 50	@	3 75
Pears, Bartlett, per bush	—	@	—
Seckel, per bbl	—	@	—
Common cooking, per bbl	—	@	—
Grapes, up river, Del., 5 lb.	—	@	—
Up river, Catawba, 5 lb.	10	@	12
Up river, Concord, 5 lb.	18	@	20
Peaches, Jersey, extra, basket	—	@	—
Poor to fair	—	@	—
Plums, up river, per crate	—	@	—
State, 10 lb basket	—	@	—
Cranberries, Cape Cod, bbl.	6 50	@	9 00
HOPS.			
State—1892, fair to choice	21	@	22
1891, prime	23	@	—
1891, common to good	18	@	22
Old odds	5	@	9
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn.	—	@	11½
Western, per lb	10	@	10½
Spring Chickens, local, lb	10½	@	11
Westtern per lb	—	@	—
Roosters, old, per lb	6½	@	—
Turkeys, per lb	10	@	12
Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., per pair	65	@	1 00
Southern, per pair	—	@	—
Geese, Western, per pair	1 37	@	1 62
Southern, per pair	—	@	—
Pigeons, per pair	25	@	35
DRESSED POULTRY—FRESH KILLED.			
Turkeys—Young, per lb	13½	@	14
Old mixed weights	—	@	—
Toms, fair to prime	—	@	—
Chickens—Phila., per lb	13	@	16
L. I. broilers	—	@	—
Fowls—St. and Penn., per lb	—	@	—
Western, per lb	10	@	10½
Ducks—Western, per lb	9	@	12
Eastern, per lb	15	@	16
Spring, L. I., per lb	16	@	17
Geese—Spring Eastern, per lb	17	@	18
Squabs—Dark, per doz	1 25	@	1 50
Light, per doz	2 50	@	2 75
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes—State, per bbl.	2 00	@	2 12
Jersey, prime, per bbl	2 00	@	2 12
Jersey, inferior, per bbl.	1 62	@	1 87
L. I., in bulk, per bbl.	2 25	@	2 37
Cabbage, L. I., per 100	5 00	@	8 00
Onions—Eastern, yellow, bbl.	2 25	@	2 75
Eastern, red, per bbl	2 25	@	2 50
State, per bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Squash—Marrow, per barrel,	1 75	@	2 00
Cucumbers, pickles, per 1000	—	@	—
Long Island, per 1000	—	@	—
Tomatoes, per crate	—	@	—
Lima beans, fair to prime, bag	—	@	—
Egg plant, Jersey, per bbl.	—	@	—
Sweet potatoes, Va., per bbl.	2 75	@	3 00
South Jersey, per bbl	2 50	@	4 00
Celery, near by, doz. bunches	1 00	@	1 25
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 15	@	4 25
Patents	4 40	@	4 60
Wheat—No. 2 Red	—	@	77
Rye—State	—	@	—
Barley—Two-rowed State	—	@	—
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	35½	@	37
Oats—No. 2 White	40¾	@	41
Mixed Western	35½	@	37½
Hay—Good to Choice	60	@	90
Straw—Long Rye	55	@	65
Lard—City Steam	—	@	10.00c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, City dressed	5½	@	8½
Milch Cows, com. to good	22 00	@	50 00
Calves, City dressed	8	@	12
Sheep, per 100 lbs	3 00	@	4 25
Lambs, per lb	5	@	6¼
Hogs—Live, per 100 lbs	5 75	@	6 10
Dressed	6½	@	8½

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Pilot Knob, Mo.

Suffered 20 Years. Mr. Henry P. Travers, formerly of this place, suffered with chronic rheumatism for 20 years, and was treated at times by several doctors.

ST. JACOBS OIL

cured him. No return of pain in 3 years. G. A. Farrar.

No Return 3 Years.

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OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

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CATARRH

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A SERVIAN SONG.

Mother, a dear little lad
Alone through the night is creeping;
He has lost his way and is sad;
I hear him bitterly weeping.
I know he is coming to me;
Go to the door and see.

Daughter, woman's undoing
Is to be won without wooing.
When she meets her lover half way,
He holds her favor light
As the cup he drains by day,
Or the lamp he burns at night.

Mother, no more,
But open the door;
I have his heart, he mine;
He must be housed and fed;
I will give him kisses for wine,
And my eyes shall light him to bed!
—R. H. Stoddard in Century.

OVERCONFIDENCE.

Ten years ago in a certain good sized town in Pennsylvania there lived a family whom I will call Mitchell. The family consisted of husband, wife and two children, the latter being a boy aged five and a girl of seven. Mitchell was a private banker, known to be honest, respectable and worth a clear $100,000. I knew little or nothing about the family until certain incidents occurred. One day his wife was fatally injured in a railroad collision at a point about fifty miles from home. When he reached her, in response to a telegram sent by a stranger, he found she had been removed to a hotel and was being tenderly cared for by a woman who gave her name as Mrs. A. B. Gray, of Philadelphia. She was on the train, but suffered no injury.

Mrs. Gray, as I might as well tell you now, was petite, good looking, a good talker, and in a general way captivating. The fact of her taking charge of Mrs. Mitchell as she had done proved her tender heart. She told Mr. Mitchell she had been a widow eighteen months and was practically alone in the world, and though he was burdened with grief and anxiety, he did not forget to thank her for her great kindness and to take her address. She resumed her journey, and he took his wife home to die of her injuries. It was three weeks after her death that I came into the case. After everything was over the husband suddenly discovered that his dead wife's jewelry was missing. She had with her when the accident took place about $1,000 worth of diamonds. They had disappeared, and when he came to run over events in his mind he could not remember that they had come home with her. Mrs. Gray had turned over to him Mrs. Mitchell's purse and a few other things, but a pair of diamond eardrops, two rings and a pin were missing.

I was employed to proceed to the scene of the late accident and seek to trace the jewelry. The collision had occurred right at the depot in a small town. People about the depot and the hotel assured me that Mrs. Mitchell had her jewelry on when taken to the hotel. The landlord's wife was positive, and the doctor who was called in was positive, and when I had worked the case out I returned home to report to Mitchell that nobody but Mrs. Gray could have taken the jewelry. He was astonished and indignant, and not only vigorously repudiated the implication, but discharged me from the case with the assertion that I was a novice in the profession.

I went about other business, and it was about four months before I saw Mitchell again. Then he sent for me in an official capacity again. No reference was made to my previous work, but fresher and other troubles had come to him. A month after the death of his wife he had opened correspondence with Mrs. Gray, and the result was that she had come to take charge of his house. He was without relatives, or at least without those who could aid him in his situation, and she claimed to be free in her movements. You will suspect just as I did, that she had captivated him, but he fought shy of any acknowledgment of the sort.

I haven't told you about the bank. It was situated just a square from his house and exactly in the rear of it. The house fronted on one street and the bank on another, and there was no alley between. Indeed the rear yard of the house led right up to the rear door of the bank, and Mitchell used to come up and go through the yard. In the rear of the banking rooms, divided off by the usual railing, were the private offices and the vault. A burglar alarm was connected with the front doors and windows, but none with the back. A large and savage dog guarded the rear, having a kennel close to the door.

What the banker wanted to see me about was this: He had not only missed money from his wallet at night, but on two occasions considerable sums of money had been taken from a small safe which stood in his office outside the vault. One of the mysteries was in the taking of the money. He employed a teller and a bookkeeper, neither of whom had a key to safe or vault, unless it was a duplicate made without his knowledge. Neither had the word of the combination of the vault, and it seemed impossible that they could have taken the money, even if so inclined. Both were perfectly honest, so far as any one knew, and Mitchell was all tangled up over the mystery.

He hadn't talked to me five minutes when I would have taken my solemn oath that Mrs. Gray was the guilty party, but of course I didn't drop a hint of my suspicions to him. She was shy, prudent and apparently all right, and I had put in a month on the case and made no discovery when the outside safe was robbed again. A deposit and some bonds had come in at the last moment and had been placed there for the night. The whole thing amounted to about $900, and bonds and greenbacks were missing next morning. The safe had not only been opened with a key, but the bank had been entered by unlocking the rear door. No one could have entered by the front without sounding an alarm. No stranger could have entered by the back on account of the dog, who was wide awake and all right.

When Mitchell sent for me to give me the news I was perfectly satisfied that Mrs. Gray was the guilty party. I believed she had the nerve to enter his room in the night, secure the keys and then slip through the back yard, enter the bank and open the safe. When I learned that the dog was a great favorite of hers this belief was a certainty. I couldn't, for reasons already given, say a word to Mitchell about this. He wanted to suspect his two employees, but when he had canvassed the matter he was made to see that it was altogether unlikely that either of them was guilty. Indeed he was alone in the bank when the bonds and money came in, and he alone knew where the deposit was placed.

What did I do? I turned to Mrs. Gray again, and in about a week something happened to prove that I was on the right trail. One of the street car lines of the town ran down to the railroad depot. It was Mrs. Gray's habit of an afternoon to ride on this line with the little girl as far down as a certain park, and to sit near the fountain and read while the girl romped about with other children. I had closely watched her while in this park, but no one had ever come near her and her demeanor had been perfection.

On the third afternoon after the robbery she occupied her usual seat for an hour without anything happening. I sat on a bench in the rear of her and about thirty feet away, and by and by I noticed that she was writing a note with pencil. She did it so deftly that one sitting in front of her could not have told what she was at. Beside her was a large shade tree, and as near as I could make out she disposed of the note, when folded up, somewhere about the tree. When she left I followed her for a short distance, and looking back I saw a young and well dressed man occupying the place vacated by her. An hour later, when I could examine the tree, I found a hollow in the trunk just about on a line with her shoulders as she sat on the bench. One not looking for it would have sat there fifty times and discovered nothing.

My theory was that she had an accomplice—the young man whom I had seen. The hollow in the tree was their postoffice. Next day I was at the park half an hour before her usual time, and behold! the young man was occupying that bench. As she appeared he got up and took a seat a hundred feet away, and by watching closely I saw that she took a note from the tree. Before leaving she wrote and "posted" one in reply, and after she had gone I saw him get it. I was now certain that I was on the right trail, and I went to Mitchell to secure some particulars I wished to know. I told him I had a clew, but would not reveal which way it led. I learned from him that the combination of the vault door had four numbers, and he alone knew it. It had been changed about a month after Mrs. Gray's arrival, and he hesitatingly admitted that the word was "Aime," which was her Christian name. He would not, however, admit that this fact was known to her.

For two weeks after receiving this information I hardly got sight of Mrs. Gray. For some reason she remained very closely at home. I found out from Mitchell in a roundabout way that the money needed to pay the men at the coal mine and also at a large factory was deposited with him on the 14th of every month. It was simply passed in to him to be locked in the vault over night, as it came up from Pittsburg by messenger. I reasoned that Mrs. Gray would work this information out of him in some way, or that her accomplice would discover it, and that if she had the combination of the vault she would make her strike on the night of the 14th. On Aug. 12 she exchanged notes at the bank, also on the 13th. On this latter date I shadowed the young man for three hours and became satisfied that he was from Pittsburg and a "slick un." Among the things he did was to go to the depot and inquire about various night trains, and particularly one which passed over the road half an hour after midnight.

I promised Mitchell that a climax would soon be reached, and then staked my all on what might happen on the night of the 14th. At 8 o'clock on that evening I threw a piece of "dosed" meat to his dog from a neighboring yard, and at 10 I softly climbed the fence to find the canine in his kennel and sick enough to remain there. I lay down within ten feet of him, hidden behind a bush, and it was an hour and a half before anything happened. Everybody in the neighborhood was in bed and asleep by that time, and I was not greatly surprised when a female figure, which I knew to be that of Mrs. Gray, suddenly appeared and passed me five feet away going toward the bank.

She stopped at the kennel to speak to the dog, and then opened the rear door and entered. I did not move from my hiding place until she reappeared about twenty minutes later. She carefully locked the bank, and as she passed me on the way to the house I followed quickly behind. The keys she laid on the bank steps, softly opened the side gate, and I let her reach the street before I brought matters to a climax. She was only out of the gate when she was joined by a man, but when I rushed to seize them he got the alarm and was off before I could grab him. I got her, however, and she had a bundle under her arm which I took charge of—a bundle containing about $19,000 in greenbacks.

What a nervy woman she was! She just simply laughed a bit as I led her up the steps and rang the bell to arouse Mitchell, and when I had told him all and had the money and the keys to prove it she just looked up at him with a smile and asked:

"Well, what of it?"

The "what of it" was a corker. Mitchell couldn't let the public know that his bank could be so easily robbed, and he couldn't let society know that he had been duped by an adventuress, and after a consultation he actually gave that little adventuress $2,000 in cash to clear out. She went, and as I left her at the depot she said:

"Give the old man my love when you get back to the house, and ask him if he never heard of Tony Weller's advice."—Columbus Post.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

(Estate of Christiana Dell, Deceased.)

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration of the estate of Christiana Dell, late of Cass township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ISAAC DELL, Adm'r.

Nov. 9, 1892.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted the undersigned on the estate of Rebecca Hughes, late of Mapleton Depot, Pa., deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment of said indebtedness and those having claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

A. W. SWOPE,
Executor.

Sept. 29-'92.

$5 REWARD.—The above reward will be paid to any person who will give information that will lead to the conviction of any party or parties cutting or destroying timber on our land in Union township. Persons hunting or gathering chestnuts are expected to report any person or persons they meet with hatchets or axes. A failure to do so will change this notice to one forbidding trespassing on the land. REX & DULL.

Aug.31-tf.

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AND CHILDREN'S
UNDERWEAR,
ETC., ETC.

Mrs. M. E. Evans,

MARKET STREET, - MAPLETON DEPOT, PA

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Nov. 15th, 1891, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standard time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.53, 11.48, a. m., and 7.18 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.53, 11.48 a. m., and 7.18 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 1.15 (Columbian Ex.), 2.20, 4.10, 8.05 a. m., 1.55, 3.45, 6.20 (limited), 8.10 and 11.45 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., and 7.00 p. m., week days.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.39 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.15 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc., 8.51 11.53, a. m., 3.38 and 7.43, p. m., every day.

For Mifflin, 8.51 11.53 a. m., 3.38 and 7.15, p. m., every day.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimorer and Washington, 8.51, 11.53 a. m. 3.38, 7.43 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.45 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 5:54 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:20; Birmingham, 6.25, Spruce Creek, 6:35; Petersburg, 6:47; Huntingdon, 7:00; Mapleton, 7:15; Mount Union, 7:21; Harrisburg, 10:15 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:40 a. m., Mount Union 6:10 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 6 10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:50 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

For further information consult Time Table or address Thomas E. Watt, A. W. P., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m. on Wednesday, July 29, 1891.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 3.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 1.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 4.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 6.
p. m.	a. m	am.		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
12 50	9 15	6 00	Robertsdale	8 09	11 56	2 40
1 03	9 26	6 13	Cook's	7 57	11 43	2 29
1 17	9 39	6 27	Cole's	7 43	11 29	2 16
1 46	10 09	6 57	Saltillo	7 13	10 54	1 36
1 54	10 16	7 05	Three Springs	6 55	10 45	1 29
2 07	10 29	7 20	*Beersville	6 42	10 19	1 16
		7 35 am.	Rockhill	6 30a 6 56p		
2 22	10 42	7 56	Shirley	6 40	9 38	12 40
2 56	11 06	8 05	*Augh. Mills	6 33	9 30	12 33
3 15	11 20	8 26	Mount Union	6 20	9 15	12 20

Mixed, No. 7, leaves Robertsdale at 4.00, P. M., Cook's, 4.12, Cole's, 4.25, Saltillo, 4.50, Three Springs, 4.58, Beersville, 5.11, Rockhill, 5.24, Shirley, 5.40, Aughwick, 5.47; arrive Mt. Union, 6.00, P. M.

Mail, No. 8, leaves Mt. Union, 4.00, P. M., Aughwick, 4.15, Shirley, 4.23, Rockhill, 4.42, Beersville, 5.01, Three Springs, 5.23, Saltillo, 5.33, Cole's, 6.08, Cook's, 6.22; arrive Robertsdale, 6.35, P. M.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 12	WEST. No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 35	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 50
6 29	9 28	*Blacklog	6 37	4 57
6 21	9 20	*Cedar Rock	5 45	5 05
6 17	9 16	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 15
6 11	9 10	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 59	8 53	Stair	7 07	5 27
5 50	8 44	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

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